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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

XVTH AMENDMENT.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE!

GOD DIRECTS ALL THINGS.

REJOICINGS OF A GLAD AND GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Our new Citizens Proclaim to the World their Appreciation of the Long Delayed Boon of Enfranchisement.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF LOYAL ALLEGHENY COUNTY TOOK BY THE HAND THE EMANCIPATED COLORED MAN AND SHARED IN HIS GLORY AND THANK. FULNESS.

A DAY MADE MEMORABLE!

Imposing Procession.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES, ETC., ETC.

Tuesday, April 26th, A. D. 1870, has passed into the local history of old and loyal Allegheny county, laden with associations which will ever make it memorable. It was the occasion of jubilee, of public and marked thankfulness, of grateful and graceful acknowledgment on the part of a people who have been called by God and a remorseless nation to enjoy the blessings of full citizenship in a land where slavery once thrived, caste predominated and the doctrine of universal liberty and equality was an ideal thing painted to secure the admiration of the outside world, soften the dark sides of human bondage, and hide the awful rottenness of a social and domestic institution, encouraged and sustained under a flag which falsely told of broad and universal freedom. As the emblem of liberty, the American flag was watched with prayerful interest at its birth and baptism; and while it was ever regarded with love and patriotism by the friends of freedom no matter where found on the broad earth, still it was hailed with tear-falling pity by those who felt most keenly that its purity was soiled with a blemishing spot inconsistent with the laws of humanity, and the teachings of christianity. But the blood of the heroes of a second revolution re-baptized the old flag and confirmed its mission. To-day it floats proudly over a whole people invested with unalienable rights and the blessed privileges of self-government, all standing as free men on the broad platform thrown up in the XVth Amendment. It was therefore mete and fitting that our large and intelligent colored element of society, those who have been accorded simple justice, after long and weary waiting, should have celebrated in a jubilant manner the consummation of a revolution in popular sentiment which lifted them to a higher social and political plane and obliterated all trace of that unjust ostracism under which they labored and suffered so many dreary years. It was arranged to celebrate the ratification of the amendment in a manner creditable to the colored people, and with comendable enthusiasm the work of organization was commenced and yesterday it ended in an occasion as worthy and well conducted as it was brilliant and successful.

THE FIRST NOTE OF PREPARATION

Of the Grand Jubilee was given at a Convention of the then disenfranchised race held in Avery Chapel, Allegheny, in the latter part of December last. At that gathering a resolution was passed calling for the celebration one week after the official ratification of the Amendment, which was subsequently changed to a later date and fixed for yesterday. In pursuance thereof a General Committee with numerous other smaller bodies sufficient form almost a regiment was appointed to conduct the arrangements, and from that time all was activity, anxiety and anticipation. The whole people, old and young, joined in the work with enthusiasm. The financial arrangements generally sufficient to dispense with any extra fervor on such occasions, were made upon an extensive scale, and responded to cheerfully heartily and with the most unlimited generosity. All classes and conditions, and professions, began the preparations for representation in the day's festivities and glory. First in order was the procession, in which the greatest effort and hopes were centered. Long deceased organizations, civic and military were suddenly resurrected and appeared in newness of life and remarkable vigor, to give dignity to which old uniforms and epaloutte and accoutrements, which in days of yore had been the pride and glory of their possessions, were resuscitated from the dust and rust of neglect and burnished, brushed and cleaned again. Then too the churches took up the cause, and by united effort and encouragement and participation in all the opening preparations, aided in swelling the enthusiasm and created a deeper and stronger under-current of feeling which made the celebration seem a religious duty as well as a happy privilege. Neither were the women and children counted out; animated with the spirit of the occasion, they, too, joined hands with their friends and were active participants in and lent all their influence toward the success of the demonstration. The procession, however, was not the only feature. The managers, with great foresight, conceived the occasion to be an opportune one for instruction as well as entertainment, and the provisions were made for the mass meeting as a fitting close to the public demonstration. Thus all classes were looked after, and all were satisfied. It seemed to be a matter of pride that the day should be worthily commemorated, and that it should be made an epoch in the history of our colored community and an episode in the life of every participant.

So the preparations went on, and as the time drew near for the culmination of effort the excitement grew in intensity and the enthusiasm widened and deepened. Many who had toiled for the success of the Jubilee retired on Monday night with visions of the coming day, which almost prevented sleep, and awoke them again with the first roseate blush of the morning.

THE WEATHER

always plays an important part in occasions like yesterday, and for once it played well. The sun rose calm and beautiful and bright, as though Old Sol approved the coming celebration, and was bent upon encouraging it with his most genial smiles. A pleasant refreshing breeze played through the streets during all the day, and thus the heat was modified into a temperate equable warmth, which brought out men and nature, gladsome and cheerful and smiling. There was badly a sign of business life in

THE STREETS

when the first amendment made his appearance in the morning, and after a calm survey of the outdoor world, rejoiced that all was well. He was quickly followed by others, and it was not long before even the dullest observer was fain to look up and realize that something unusual had changed the staid business appearance of the smoke begrimmed city into a rollicking holiday's noise and bustle. Everybody, it seemed, irrespective of race, age, complexion or pursuit seemed to be out and on the move. Gaily caparisoned steeds with their martial warriors flitted here and there with reckless speed thro' crowded thoroughfares; ancient dames and patriarchial sires walked and gazed on the spectacle of life and animation with a Simeon like expression of resignation. The young men and the young women were out, and each arrayed in a gorgeousness of coloring and a make up which, beyond a doubt, told they had not been sparing of expenses. Then the vehicles which might be seen, from the Princely carriage to the consumptive cart, were neither few nor far between, and all were filled with rejoicing, laughing and pleasure seeking occupants. Everybody of a dusky hue, and an innumerable company of lighter complexion were out, and all seemed equally interested on the occasion.

As the hour of noon drew nigh the goups began to collect on the corners and in the windows favorable for a review of the grand cavalcade, which was the first feature of the day.

Who ever heard or saw a large procession that was exactly on time? The Jubilee demonstration of yesterday was no exception to this general rule, and it was fully an hour after twelve o'clock when the march should have been taken up before the various divisions and delegations were formed

IN LINE

In regular order. The delay, however, was accounted for, and on that score excusable, by the unexpected magnitude of the demonstration. First they came in squads and in wagons, then in companies and small regiments, and last in divisions gay with fluttering banners and bright uniforms, and music from innumerable bands and hundreds of happy children's voices filling the air with melody. A large gathering had been anticipated, but that which did assemble far outnumbered the roslest expectations which had been previously indulged. Finally all were in the proper place, and the procession moved off, from in front of the Monongahela House on Smithfield street, with music and cheers and song.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Or head of the line was first occupied by a detachment of the city police numbering twenty-two in command of Lieutenants Emmett and Gordon. Following came Schmidt's Brass Band, of Allegheny, which was succeeded by the chief officers of the line.

GEORGE D. WARE, Esq., Chief Marshal.

STAFF.

Robert Jackson. Robert Davis.
A. J. Barboza. James W. Owens.

AIDS.

T. R. Roach. Robert Bell.
G. S. Woodson. Lafayette Massey.
Henry S. Garnet. S. J. Wilkerson, Jr.

The Chief Marshal was designated by a orange sash, and the aids with white.

The first company was the "Knights of the White Cross," numbering twenty-five men on horseback, and under command of Capt. John Bell. They bore a standard upon which was inscribed [In hoc signo vinces] and on the reverse side "Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the abolishment of Taney's decision." The other two sides bore the mottoes "Liberty Triumphant," and "Justice Enthroned."

Then came carriages containing members of the Executive Committees and officers for the mass meeting, and speakers of the day—the carriages in all. This concluded the first which was followed by the

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—SHEPPARD WATTERS

AIDS.

Thomas H. Jackson, Wm. Williams,
Emanuel Jackson, John Fouik.
Emanuel Harris,

The Washington Cornet Band headed this division. They occupied a wagon festooned with evergreens and flowers.

Following came carriages containing prominent officials and citizens on the South Side, among whom were the following: C. J. Schultz, Burgess of Birmingham, and the following prominent citizens: David Chess, A. Ammon, Esq., J. H. Sorg, Barnard Walker, M. Borran, John Shepherd, David Sheeney, J. N. Jarrett, J. L. Freeman of West Virginia, A. N. M'Gonnigle, John Redman, and John H. Page, Sr.

An "Union Car" came next, drawn by eight horses, driven by Isaac Jackson and filled with thirty young misses, appropriately dressed in white, ornamented with blue sashes and mottoes, representing the States which ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. So far as we could ascertain, the names of the young misses, with the States they represented, were as follows: Maine, Jennie Thompson; New Hampshire, Ella Manks; Vermont, Sarah Douglas; Massachusetts, Sarah E. Young; Rhode Island, Annie Messey; Connecticut, Mary Dougherty; New York, Georgiana Smith; Pennsylvania, Sarah Davis; Ohio, Matilda Fairfax; West Virginia, Caroline Delaney; Indiana, Lottie Beatty, Illinois, Hattie Massey; Michigan, Sarah Talbot; Wisconsin, Mary Moles; Iowa Ophelia Blackor; Minnesota, Jennie Lovell; Missouri, Francis Smith; Mississippi, L. J. Deery; North Carolina Nancy Scott; South Carolina, Mary Jones; Georgia, Jennie Broomsich; Tennessee, —— ——; Alabama, Bella Wood; Florida, —— ——; Louisiana, Florence Grant; Texas, Jennie Smith; Arkansas, Ellen Jackson; Kansas, Hattie Fox, Nevada, Hattie Farley.

One of the occupants of the car carried a banner, upon one side of which was a portrait of Lincoln and on the reverse, one of Grant. Each of these were surrounded by a wreath of beautiful white flowers.

The Social Guards, of Birmingham, Captain John Brisco, numbering thirty men on horseback, followed the car. They carried two banners with the mottoes, "For our valor in war we have the ballot in peace." "The rights of which we were robbed in 1838, have been restored to us."

The Birmingham Union Executive Guards, twenty mounted men under command of Captain Richard Kemper, followed. They were succeeded by eleven wagons containing employes of the American Iron Works. The men numbered about two hundred. Each wagon bore a banner, Among the most striking mottoes were:

["God grant Justice."]
["Union Mission Sabbath School."]
["In God we Trust."]
["Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will to Men."]
["The Lord Reigns, Let the Earth Rejoice."]
["Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."]
["We only ask a Fair Chance, and we are Willing to Trust the Result to the Future."]
["Equal Taxation with Fair Representation."]
["All Governments Derive their Just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."]
["America, the Land of the Free."
"Malice toward None, Charity toward All."]

In one of the wagons which attracted attention and laughter, a blacksmith shop was represented. A couple of sturdy sons of Vulcan were beating out the iron on an anvil, others were keeping up the fire, and another was holding a mule which stood quietly by waiting in patience to be shod, except when at intervals aroused by the belaboring of his attendant, who wielded a club in the most pugilistic style.

Monongahela delegation was next in line, numbering thirty-five men, under Captain William Catlin. The banners of this delegation bore the mottoes.

["The Lord Reigns, Let the Earth Rejoice."]
["In God We Trust Forever."]
["American Boys of Monongahela City."]
["Long Looked For Has Come at Last."]
["With Malace Towards None, With Charity for All."]
["We Accept the Situation, Realizing the Declaration of '76."]
["Thank God and the Republican Party."]
["Our Magna Charta will Never be Ignored Again by Compromise."]
["Oh! the Wonderful Year of Jubilee! Be Thou Perpetual!"]
["God-s Last Plague on Pharoah was a Destroying Angel; His last Plague on Slavery is the Fifteenth Amendment."]

This was the last of the South Side Division.

ALLEGHENY DIVISION.

The second Division comprising organizations and citizens from the north side of the Allegheny river, formed on Hemlock street, Allegheny, and marched to Market street, with the right resting on Water street, in the following order:

Chief Marshal—HENRY C. PULPRESS.

AIDS.

Thos. H. Lyles, Richard Cowley,
W. H. Stockton, Wm. Carney,
Solomon Simms, Charles Francis,
Nathaniel Madden, James Marseilles,
J. S. Williamson, John Hogan,
Mortimer Diney, Jas. White—Orderly,
James Parker.

Following the Chief Marshal and staff was the Germania Turner band.

Four carriages containing his Honor, Mayor Callow, Postmaster Myler, Controller Porter, Jas. McBrier, President of Select Council, and other invited guests.

The Sewickley delegation, numbering about fifty men, preceded by a martial band came next in line, and carried a banner upon which was the following inscription:

["Hope On, Hope Ever."]

on the other side

["Onward and Upward; Our Trust is in God."]

A delegation from Mercer county, numbering thirty or forty men, carrying several flags and banners came next.

This was followed by the Garnet Club, of Franklin, twenty five in number, carrying a banner inscribed

["We will Stand by Our Friends."]

The Union club of Allegheny, numbering fifty men, mounted on fine horses, gayly caparisoned with white wreaths of flowers and evergreens, commanded by Captain R. Wallace, came next. They carried a banner upon which was inscribed:

["Our Country is the World, Our Countrymen Mankind."]

On the reverse side

["We trust in God."]

The Tighlman club, numbering sixty men, also mounted and commanded by Harrison Taylor, came next in line. Following were the inscriptions on some of the banners they bore.

["While we live let us live in Peace."]
["Peace to all Men."]
["Allegheny's Loyal Sons Join in the Jubilee of Freedom."]

The Lincoln Grays of Allegheny, commanded by Capt. Smallwood, and preceded by the Olympic brass band, came next. The company numbered thirty-four men rank and file, and made a fine appearance and also exhibited a great degree of proficiency in military drill. A martial band also preceeded the company.

The Allegheny Minute Men wearing red capes and caps, numbering thirty men came next. They carried several banners, some of which bore the following inscriptions:

[Right to all, is our motto.]
[We rallied with Grant, and with Grant we will stand.]

On another banner was a good representation of the ballot box, which needed no inscription to reveal its meaning.

Fifty members of the Tighlman club on foot came next. They wore silver caps and capes, and carried a banner on which were printed portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, under which was inscribed:

[Washington, the saviour, Lincoln, the emancipator, and Grant, the defender.]

The Junior Social Band, numbering forty boys, in red regalia, commanded by J. Hawkins. They carried a banner upon which was the following inscription:

[Fifteenth Amendment adopted. Have you bells? Ring them, for the glorious work is done, and the victory is won. Ring the bells.]

The Social Band, numbering thirty-five, and wearing the regalia of the society, followed. They carried a very handsome blue silk banner, upon one side of which was a picture representing members of the Band ministering to a sick brother. On the reverse was the motto:

[When duty calls 'tis ours to obey.]

Council No. 585 of the National Union League, came next in line. The Council numbered forty men, and were commanded by Mr George Dimmey. Upon one of the banners carried in their ranks were the following inscriptions:

["Ring, Freemen, Ring!"]
On the reverse side—
["Fiat Justitia Ruet Caoleum."]

Then followed some forty or fifty carriages and buggies filled with men, women and children. The carriages were handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, mottoes, etc. Perched on the top of one of the carriages, which was drawn by four horses, was an immense eagle, with wings outstretched. Beneath was a shield, with miniature flags tastefully arranged. The following mottoes were displayed from the carriages:

["We'll vote the Republican Ticket."]
["In God we trust."]
["God, Grant and Liberty."]
["Our God and Country."]

Next came seven wagons gaily decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, with canopies of flags overhead, and each drawn by four gayly caparisoned horses, in which were the Avery Mission and Brown's Chapel Sabbath Schools. Numerous were the banners carried by the children, some of which bore the following inscriptions:

["The source of all wealth, our mother earth, will give independence to the colored men."]

Another banner bore the inscription:

["We thank Thee, O God, that Thou hast given us the boon of liberty; help us to be worthy of being enfranchised."]

Following these were numerous carriages and wagons, in which were colored men and women, which was the end of this grand division.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

The third division, which was composed of organizations and citizens of this city, formed on Wylie streets and marched by the way of Fifth avenue to Penn street, when it took up position with the right resting on Sixth street, in the following order:

Chief Marshal—LEMUEL GOGGINS.

AIDS.

John Little, Wilson Waters,
A. B. Lloyd. W. H. Simpson,
Alfred Hawkins. Edward Bailey,
George Massey, Sr., Slugleton Gray,
Wm. Miller, Paris Burley,
Thomas Gatewood; Robert Mahony,
F. J. Loudon.

The Chief Marshal wore a red sash and his aids blue. They were well mounted and their horses were gaily caparisoned.

Next came Julius Moore's Iron City Brass Band, in full uniform, which was followed by the Second Ward Colored Grant Club, numbering one hundred and fifty men, wearing capes and uniform caps, and bearing torches, commanded by George Massey, Jr. The club also carried a beautiful stand of colors.

Next came a carriage, which was occupied by Aaron Floyd, Uriah Updegraff, Wm. Digby and Edward Allen, the representatives of the old Liberty party. The carriage was tastefully decorated with small American flags, ever greens, &c., and one of the occupants carried a large banner with the following inscription:

[What Hath God Wrought.]

and on the reverse side

[The Old Guard Dies, but Never Surrenders.]

[Surviving Directors of the Underground Railroad.]

Then followed ten carriages containing the representatives of the Republican County Executive Committee.

A small delegation from Elizabeth in carriages followed, after which came about fifty carriages containing colored citizens.

The United Brethren for Mutual Relief, numbering fifty men, followed on foot, wearing regalia and bearing a stand of colors and a banner on which was inscribed:

[We hold this to be a self-evident truth—"That all men were created equal."]

The Twentieth ward Club, numbering twenty-five men wearing capes and caps and carrying lances, and proceeded by a colored martial band, came next. In the ranks a banner was carried, inscribed as follows: [Vox Populi, Vox Dei.]

And another one on which was the following:

[Our next Amendment—A recognition of the Supreme being in the Fundamental Law.]

On the reverse side was

[Abraham Lincoln and John Brown, Martyrs of the 19th Century.]

The Barbers' Association, numbering about seventy-five men, commanded by Capt. Carson, came next. The men were in uniform, mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, and presented a handsome appearance. Hardy's Cotillon band preceded the association, and in the ranks was a banner on which was the following inscription:

[True to our God, True to our Country, True to our Friends.]

On the other side—

[Equal Rights for all—Chartered Privileges to none.]

Five wgons, handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, followed, carrying the pupils of the Wylie Street Sunday School. The inscriptions on the banners and streamers were:

[Our highest aim is to be Peaceable, Law abiding Citizens.]

On the other side—

[We voted for Ritner.]

And another was inscribed as follows:

["Our County First, Last, and Always."]

Upon the reverse of which was,

["Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior, and Grant the Defender."]

There were a number of other mottos and inscriptions, from which we select the following:

["Grant's the Man to lead the Van."]
["Our motto, U. S. Grant."]
["Knowledge is Power."]
["We knew that Justice would not slumber forever."]
["An Open Field and a Fair Chance."]

After these came two wagons, carrying the sons and daughters of Samaria, numbering forty-four children, carrying appropriately inscribed banners. They were followed by a wagon containing representatives of the Wesley Church.

The following are a few of the inscriptions which graced the numerous banners borne by this delegation:

[When Freemen Speak let Tyrants Tremble.]
[The Greatest General of the Age—General Suffrage.]
[One God, One Flag, One Country.]

Following this were two wagons, in which were representations of Grace Memorial church, bearing two beautiful silk banners, upon which were Latin and Hebrew inscriptions. The wagons were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. In one of their wagons were banners inscribed as follows:

[These are they who come up through great tribulation.]
["Only can furnish coal enough to warm our friends and iron enough to cool our enemies."]

There were a number of other banners in different parts of this division some of which were inscribed as follows:

["Death Knell of Slavery."]

Portraits of Lincoln and Stanton with the inscription beneath.

["Dead but not Forgotten."]

Next came a delegation of horsemen, numbering one hundred. Then followed about fifty carriages, containing citizens both black and white, male and female. Following came the rear guard, which was a platoon of the Mayors police, numbering twenty-four men, commanded by Lieut. Barker, assisted by Lieut. Wilmot.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession moved up Smithfield street to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Ross street, up Ross street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Pride street, up Pride to Fulton, along Fulton to Wylie, down Wylie to Fifth avenue, down same to Liberty street, up Liberty street to Ninth street, down Ninth to the bridge, across to Allegheny city, up Anderson street to Cedar avenue, up same to Liberty, up Liberty to North, up North to Ohio, down Ohio to West, up West to North avenue, along same to Federal, down Federal to the Diamond. The streets all along the route were crowded with men, women and children, who had assembled to witness the display, and in many places the houses were decorated with flags, wreaths, &c.

THE ORGANIZATION.

On arriving in Allegheny the various delegates halted at the Commons, where two stands for speaking had been erected. The attendance was exceedingly large, and general good cheer prevailed on all sides. Fully five thousand persons, men, woman and children, of all ages, conditions and colors made up the assemblage. Prof. S. A. Neale called the meeting to order, after which the following organization was effected:

President—Rev. John T. Peck.

Vice Presidents—Matthew Jones, Edward Bailey, Geo. B. Knox, Barney Mahoney, Chas. Jones, Paul J. Carson, Moses Howard, Father Frank Wheiz, Wm. J. Moore, Prof. B. K. Sampson, Rev. S. J. Wilson, Rev. Jos S. Travelli, Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. J. B. Clark, Rev. Alex. Clark, Powel Jackson, Basil Backer, Dr. Samuel Saunders, W. H. Messick, Rev. N. H. Williams, Rev. W. H. Hunter, Rev Charles Holges, Rev. D. W. Asbury, Rev. Abram Cole, Rev. Christopher Williams, Charles Jackson, Rev. W. H. Brown, A. J. Billows, Henry W. Jones, Henry Jackson, Joseph Mahoney, Samuel Delaney, M. McGonnigle, Dr. C. C. Hussey, Alexander Gordon, Barclay Preston, William B Flack, John B Flack, Hon. F. B. Penniman, Dr. H. T. Coffey, James Reed, Esq., Dr. James King, Uriah Updegraff, Esq., Joseph J. Croggs, Dr. Trevor, James Nichols.

Committee on Resolutions—Prof. B. K. Sampson, Will H. Thomas, S. A. Neale.

Secretaries—S. A. Neal, Will H. Thomas, D. W. Atwood, Louis Woodson, Jr., H. S. Garnett, A. D. Johnson, John S. Williamson, Robert Jackson, James F. Harris.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Rev. John Peck was now introduced to the assembled multitude, and the sterling old pastor was received with enthusiastic applause. When silence was restored he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—my Fellow Citizens. We are called together to-day under circumstances such as has never before transpired in the history of this great nation. Nearly a century ago the fathers of this country came together to deliberate and resolve to resist tyranny and oppression, and to throw off the British yoke. In adopting they put forth the great and enduring truth "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Long and weary years have rolled around since these evident truths were declared and put forth before the world, and never before until this late day, never before until within a few days past, could we as a nation come forward and rebuke that which has so often been thrown into our teeth, the assertion that the Declaration of Independence framed by the American people was a living lie. Foreigners would say, "Why boast and harrow of your freedom and your large liberty, and yet you hold in unparalleled and vilest slavery and thraldom, fully one-sixth of your whole people?" I rejoice, I thank the Lord God Almighty that we can this day say that ALL MEN are equal and equal before the law. I rejoice that our flag can no more be said, in irony, to be emblematic of our country and its slavery—the stars represented the free States, and the stripes the negro back as left by the whip of the slave driver. I am proud and happy to see this day so generally appreciated, and may its memory continue to stir deeply the souls of love and reverence for the flag that doth to-day floats over our heads. There was a time when I almost hated that flag. When its broad folds afforded no protection to me and mine, I could entertain no love for it. When it proudly floated over the dome of the National Capitol and cast its shadow on slaves driven in droves under its folds, when it withheld protection from the helpless and made strong the system of human slavery, I could not love it then. But thank the Lord God Almighty that I am a citizen to day, and with our newly enfranchised people I will forever sing of the old flag, "Long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

RESOLUTIONS.

Prof. B. K. Sampson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Under the amended Constitution of our Government, we witness the final, crowning triumph of the cause of Liberty on the American Continent consummated in the Providence of God by the adoption of the Fifteenth Article submitted to the States by Congress, and ratified by the States, thus securing to every citizen alike, without distinction of race or color, the rights and privileges of an American citizen, according to the just demands of the people, so that the nation shall be recognized throughout the world as a free country, without the reproach of slavery resting upon its national fame, its Constitution being made free, its honor immutable, its life immortal, its principles like the attributes of God, no respecter of persons, illustrating the doctrines of the fathers, and inspiring a policy which shall henceforward fix the destiny of a vast Continental Republic, established on the grand idea of human liberty, recognizing God as the common Father and the universal brotherhood of man. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the adoption and ratification of the XVth Amendment we realize the fulfillment of the promise of the great principles of the Declaration of American Independence.

Resolved, That in this great Proclamation of Enfranchisement we acknowledge our profound thanks to the Almighty Father for the marvelous speed with which he has brought the work to this glorious culmination, and that we award all due honor and lasting gratitude to the Administration, to the Legislatures, the Statesmen and Generals, and to the rank and file of the people, who, with their wisdom and eloquence, and with their ceaseless "battle cry of freedom," have urged and demanded its adoption.

Resolved, That in the midst of these unparalleled blessings it becomes our imperative duty to exercise now, as we ever have done, a faithful regard for the civil, social, educational and political interests of all men—embarrassed as we shall be, by an unjust discriminating spirit of caste; while engaged in the correct adjustment of all matters of a political bearing, we pledge ourselves to stick to it, that the masses of our people shall be so properly trained in principles of sound Republicanism as will insure the interest of the government, and the weal of the nation.

Resolved, That in view of this merited restoration of our people to a full participation in the affairs of the Government, upon the ground of political equality, we deem the establishment of a public school system of education, supported by the public expense and encouraged with the correct teachings of the pulpit as well as of the press, would be most judicious and promotive of the general good.

Resolved, That while the religious and political conduct of the seven hundred and fifty thousand electors of color in the South and that of the newly made one hundred and fifty thousand voters in the North and West, have become a matter of congratulation to all fair minded citizens, regardless of past doubts and prejudices, the evidence develops a mental and moral capacity in the colored man to take care of himself and demonstrates his worthiness to the full rights of a citizen in a free Government, and we would invoke in support of our purposes and in defense of the privileges the considerate judgment of all good men, the protection and enforcement of the law and a righteous administration of public duties.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SPEECH OF REV. H. H. GARNETT.

The President now introduced the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, who was greeted with applause as he stepped forward. He said:

Mr. President and Friends: It has been my privilege frequently to speak to my fellow men in this city and in other places, but never till this afternoon have I been enabled to address an audience as *fellow citizens* of the United States. Those words sound so pleasantly that I am compelled to repeat them. FELLOW CITIZENS of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania: There is magic in the words and music in the sound. I presume there is not a man present at this Jubilee who will ever forget this day. Our hearts should be first filled with gratitude to God for His many blessings, and particularly for that great blessing through which our race has been emancipated from a slavery worse than death, and elevated to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges with the rest of mankind; and second to those men who, in the days which tried men's souls, stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for universal freedom, and by their perseverance and faith in the justness of the cause finally triumphed over wrong, through which we have been acknowledged free men before the law, and enabled to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens to the fullest extent, through whose efforts the hearts of the great people were reached and made to feel and realize our wrongs and oppressions, and then to redress them. I would ask the oldest man here to-day if there ever was a time within his recollection when the colored people had more to be grateful for or greater cause for rejoicing than at this moment. I would ask those acquainted with history if ever a parallel had been found. I have read the history of the past and have failed to find one.

I have been astonished at the events of the past few years to see how easily the American people become reconciled to stubborn facts, over which they have no control, and the results of which they cannot hinder. A few years ago the blood hounds of slavery were thundering through your streets, and the colored men were hunted down like the beasts of the forest, because he happened to be born in a land where human flesh and blood was clamied as goods and chattels, and no man dare say aught against it. Time worked a change, and a few years later the fugitive slave law was looked upon by the northern people as a blot upon the statute books, and subsequently a law which proclaimed that certain territory in this free land should be forever trammeled with the curse of human slavery was repealed. Then came the conflict—not of races, but of principle—and it was wisely said that this country could not exist half slave and half free, and then the minions of slavery determined to cut loose from the government from which they had been sapping the life blood for years in order to perpetuate their "peculiar institution." Then came the rebellion, and many citizens in the north sympathized with their Southern brethren, saying that it was an "abolition war," and they would have nothing to do with it. Abolitionism was odious.

After the emancipation proclamation abolitionism lost much of the odium formerly attached to it, and the American people generally admitted that slavery was wrong, but when it was proposed to put the negro in the army our Democratic friends said he would not fight, and when the government did make a soldier of him and it was demonstrated that he would fight, that same party said he was such a fool that he did not know when to stop fighting. Two years ago it was decided by the proph ets that three-fourths of the States would never consent to give the negro the ballot, and now what have we? Three-fourths of the people of this nation, through their representatives, have declared that the powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, and the masses of that party which once held that you were fit only to be the servants of men, to be owned, bought and sold with the horses, mules or cattle, are ready to take you by the hand and call you brother. What a marvelous change has come over these people, or is it the change in our condition which affects them? I think probably the latter. We are now free men, and have the right to vote, and it is our votes they are after, but let us pause and consider before they get them.

There are spurious men in all parties, and these would be friends remind me of a gentleman from the Emerald Isle, who, having been in this country but a short time, concluded to go hunting. He borrowed a gun and went into the woods, loaded it, and seeing a squirrel fired, as he supposed, but the gun flashed in the pan. The squirrel remained, and he put in another load and there was another flash in the pan, and so on until he had the gun filled, almost to the muzzle. He took aim again and pulled the trigger and the gun went off and so did the Irishman. The gun kicked and the latter was knocked the huntsman over a fence. [Just at this point the floor of the speakers' stand, which was elevated about five feet from the ground, gave way and precipitated the speaker, officers, reporters, and the crowd in the rear, with a sudden shock to *terra firma*, but fortunately no one was injured. The speaker climbed over the front of the stand and securing a position on a box, proceeded with his remarks.] He picked himself up and on looking for his gun discovered the squirrel sitting on the limb grinning at him, whereupon he remarked, "Be jabers, if ye had been at my end of the gun ye wouldn't be sittin' there laughing."

And now our Democratic *friends* went out a hunting. They saw the colored man and thought him game. They loaded up their guns and double shotted them and rammed them right and fired, and lo, the gun bursted, they were overthrown, and there their game stood laughing at their discomfiture. [Laughter.] And now shall they come around and say it was all a mistake. Shall we be taken in with their professions of friendship. [Cries of "no," "no."] I think not.

The speaker then referred to the many opinions which had been expressed in reference to the colored vote. Some said they could be cajoled into voting any way. Others said they could be bought. [A voice—"They can't be."] If this should be so, then the buyer was as bad as the seller. The men engaged in the trade on either side were equally guilty. The man who would engage in such a transaction, whether white or black, would be a rogue and scoundrel. The black man, however, would have more manliness than this. He would remember the men who had raised him to his position of dignity and hold them as friends. He had seen a great change since the Fifteenth Amendment had been passed, and the black man made a voter. He had observed that some people treated them as gentlemen. Some of them had even acquired a little suppleness in the spinal column. [Laughter.] This change was especially apparent in those who styled themselves Democrats. They said they were the colored men's friends, and privately that might be so. As individuals, there were many gentlemen and private friends of the colored race; as a party, that was not the case. This friendship was less like that of the lion to its weaker species. He had seen a sample of it in the States wherein the Democrats were in power.

In New York the amendment had been ratified by the Legislature, and when the Democrats came into power they undid the work.

In New Jersey and Maryland and Kentucky it had met with opposition, and all from Democrats. It was a mistake, however, to suppose that the colored people would not support the Democratic party that would come about after awhile—when it was converted. [Laughter.] He was a Calvanist but believed in the Methodist doctrine of conversion, and believed in putting the Democratic party, after conversion, upon a six years' probation. (Laughter renewed.) By that time it would be ready for their support. It was said a Democrat made the best Republican—probably on the principle that the worst sinner made the best saint. (Laughter renewed.)

This was Jubilee day, and he was going to forgive us all things in the past. He was going to forgive all the Democratic party had done against them in the years gone by, but never would *forget* it. (Cheers.) The colored race would not forget it either, and if they found a colored man catering to the Democracy they would kick him out of their society.

He would be branded as a spurious Republican, but a first water Democrat. [Laughter.] But there was no danger on that score. The colored man had common sense knocked into him by the experiences through which he had passed. But there was a time coming when this matter would be more critical than now. The time would come when the parties would be more evenly balanced. Then the colored man would hold the balance of power. Benton said the "balance of power was selling off to the highest bidder." The colored race must then avoid that, Men on the opposite side would come and say to them, "you are not treated fairly. Come with us" When such a temper came, the duty of the colored man was to look him square in the eye and say, "get thee behind me Satan." (Applause.) The colored man didn't want office. He didn't want power of that sort. He rather wanted only to be protected in the rights of "life liberty and pursuit of happiness!" He only wanted to own the soil, to rear his home, and be protected in it, to train up his family and to be allowed to go through the world not as a brute, but as a man with an immortal soul in him. (Applause.) It was better for him to own a farm, and till the soil, and enjoy the fruit of his labor than to have all the offices in the land. (Cheers.) He wanted to be independent. He wanted to have fair play. He wanted only the favoring smile of Heaven and the gentle breezes to fill the sails of his little craft as it was launched for the voyage of life. With these he would be content, and ambition for office would never mar his enjoyment.

The speaker concluded with an earnest exhortation to his colored brethren in their new liberties to stand firm for the truth and right; not to cringe to a white man simply because he was a white man; to remember that "a man's a man for a' that," (laughter,) and to join hands with white and black alike; to make the nation's future one of glory and prosperity and benificent power. (Great applause.)

He then called for three cheers for the nation's new birthday, three for a Republican Congress and three for Grant and Colfax, which were given with a hearty and enthusiastic will.

SPEECH OF MR. BIGHAM.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham was the next speaker. He said he had been requested in behalf of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, and the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, to welcome them as men and brothers before the law. It was difficult for them who had long enjoyed liberty and its full benedits to fully appreciate the feelings and sentiments of a race who had been downtrodden and enslaved and oppressed, but who were now suddenly elevated to the plane of equal rights and freedom. [Applause.] They were now raised to the position which God and nature designed for them.

For their elevation they owed much to men but much to God. The justice of their cause had brought it out at last triumphant. He had been present at many an inspiring gathering, but had never attended one such as presented itself before him, and never expected to see it again.

And now that their recognition had been achieved, and they had been elevated to the position of men, it became eminently fitting that they should recognize their duty and responsibility in reference to that party which had elevated them. [Applause.] The Republican party had stood by them in other days and it should not be forgotten now.

The speaker now referred to a period in his life, twenty three years ago, when he had been presented with a cane as a testimonial of his efforts in behalf of the colored race, and took occasion then to say that he never knew a race who were more remarkable for gratitude than they who had engaged in the day's exercises. He also remarked if he were a preacher he would preach a sermon on the idea that God rules in the affairs of nations. Providence overruled the affairs of men, and Providence had brought about the glorious consummation which they had met to celebrate. The poet Young once said: "The undevout astronomer is mad." So the saying might be applied to him who refused to recognize God in the events of history. The martyr Abraham Lincoln had been raised up as a Moses to lead the negroes to the promised deliverance. [Applause.] That happy day had arrived, and he was not afraid the colored man would abuse the privileges which were to be accorded him. His instincts would teach him always to be true to the cause of freedom, and if he went wrong sometimes on the questions of finance, and currency, and tariff, it would be no worse than his white brother with larger opportunities had done. [Laughter.]

The speaker here branched off into a felicitous strain in reference to a probable Sixteenth Amendment, which the future would bring, when the right of suffrage would be accorded to the ladies, and avowed himself in advance a strong friend of that measure, if it ever should come to pass, with which felicitation he closed amid applause.

The President introduced

W. C. MORELAND, ESQ

Mr. Moreland spoke

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE *Post* says it did *not* come out on the 21st in a set editorial against the XVth article.

THE Democratic Canal Commissioner elected in this State in 1855 was PLUMER, and not Martin, as stated by us yesterday.

THE FOX and Wisconsin Rivers ship-canal project makes its bow to Congress, with a modest request that the Government shall buy out its present owners, a small ten-party of which HORATIO SEYMOUR is the head. The terms are not stated—and the country don't care to know them.

OPPOSITION politicians and journalists are finding comfort in a faint gleam of hope that they may win the control of the Senate in three years more. We have looked for the name of Massachusetts in their lists of the "doubtful" States, which they are sanguine enough to count upon carrying, but it seems to have been overlooked—probably not through a want of faith on the part of these prophets, but rather because they became dazed by the brilliancy of the prospect.

THERE are grounds for the serious apprehension of Indian hostilities at an early day, and on a very formidable scale. All the bands of the great Sioux nation are reported to be preparing for the conflict. The War Department is engaged most strenuously in preparation for the worst. Is this to be one of the results of last year's policy, which promised us that the repudiation of every treaty obligation was an indispensable step to the pacification of these savage tribes?

IT is reported that Admiral ROWAN certifies to the Navy Department that the ill-fated Oneida left port with her full complement of six boats. We know that only two hours after, she had but three, one of which was destroyed by the collision with the Bombay. What had become of the other three? We have all heard the dying declaration of Capt. WILLIAMS, that his protest against being sent to sea with only half his proper number of boats had been disregarded by his senior officer. Was this declaration a falsehood? Ought not that particular question to be searchingly looked into?

THE CESSNA Georgia Bill recites, in its preamble, the fact that the Legislature did in January last, ratify the XIVth and XVth Articles. The statement is quite true. As to the XIVth Amendment, this act was a second ratification by that State, the same Legislature having given its first assent in August, '68, but after the Federal proclamation of its incorporation into the Constitution. The legality of that first ratification was conceded by the House, which thereupon admitted the Representatives of Georgia to the XLth Congress, nor was it made less valid by the supplementary action of last January. The bill of Mr. CESSNA is a good one in every respect but two; in demanding the two years further continuance of a Legislature which is legally on the verge of dissolution, it states a condition which ought not to be agreed to; and in extending the provisional government of the State without a military control, it proposes something which is plainly impracticable.

THE right of a political minority to enjoy some share in the popular representation appears to be slowly but steadily gaining supporters. Our own City Councils recognized the right at their last meeting, the Republican majority conceding, upon their own sense of justice, two-ninths of the new Board of Fire Commissioners to the Democratic minority. At Bloomsburg, Pa., the home of ex-Senator Buckalew, the municipal election on the 12th inst. was conducted, by virtue of a special law of the recent Legislature, on the same basis of a just representation for the minority as well as the majority, the results being satisfactory to the citizens. And Ohio has just enacted a law to give to the minority one of the three judges of elections in every district of the State. The manner of its operation is thus stated:

Say, the Republican party has carried the prior election, then the two Republican Town Trustees or Councilmen who have received the highest vote, and the defeated Democratic candidate for the same office who stands highest in his party, are to be the three judges of election, and *vice versa* in case the precinct be Democratic—the idea being always to have two of the successful and one of the unsuccessful party at any election to act as judges at the next succeeding election. Where three or more candidates of either party have the same vote, then it is to be determined by lot which one or two thereof, as the case may be, shall sit.

THE CELEBRATION.

Yesterday's jubilee of our colored people was an impressive demonstration, a splendid success. Their numbers, intelligent aspect, their attire, their deportment, the careful skill with which the large procession was marshaled, the decorations, the exulting pride which illuminated the features of the thousands of men, women and children, all grateful to God and to His earthly instrumentalities for the political blessings long prayed for and won at last—these features of a most memorable scene were strikingly impressed upon the attention of every beholder. Universally, from all good citizens, Democrats or Republicans, citizens or strangers, we hear one uniform tribute of praise.

—Now, friends, be resolute to comprehend the practical value, and to be guided by the practical teachings, of the great victory which has been won for you!

"TREASURY REFORM."

We print, this morning, the two laws which cover all that our would-be Reformers accomplished in the late Legislature. We invite the reader's attention to a brief examination of their provisions.

First, of the Act of April 13th. Its first section raises the Treasurer's bond from $80,000 to $500,000. This is very well, although the old amount has been found to be an ample security to the State. The second section increases the salary from $1,700 to $5,000 per annum. This is simply just in itself, although it is not exactly what the people expected from the "Reform" party. The third section prescribes some additional regulations in the Treasury book keeping, by which the distinction between the sinking fund and the general revenue assets shall be more exactly preserved, the respective balances being struck at the end of each month. This is also well enough, although it, practically, is no improvement upon the previous system, the fault of which was that while theoretically correct, the practice under it was a systematic disregard of the theory. In that respect, this later legislation offers no improvement whatever. By the fourth section, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, receiving the monthly statements of balances, are required, on the first days of each of six specified months, to "forthwith use the money due them in purchasing" the outstanding State debt, at limited market rates, and to cancel the paper bought in. On the first days of each of the other six months, they are to deposit the balances in a Philadelphia bank, "or such part thereof as *in their opinion* will be sufficient, *with accruing* balances, to meet the semi-annual interest then next maturing;" if they then have any money left, they are to expend that residue, as directed for the other six months, in buying in the evidences of debt for cancellation. This all looks well. It seems to use up the "unexpended balance" in the sinking fund thoroughly. Observe that, so far, the "unexpended balance" from month to month, *in the general revenue, is not touched!* So far, the enactment is imperative; the Commissioners *must* apply, half the time, all the balances to the immediate purchase of the State debt, and for the other half, in the same way, all that remains after the maturing interest has been provided for. Why was this enactment, then, not suffered to remain undisturbed? Why did this "Reform" Legislature the very next day enact another law repealing the *imperative* feature of the first Act; remitting this business of buying in the debt to the *discretion* of the Commissioners—for they must be the only judges of what "the condition of the sinking-fund will justify;"—abolishing the distinctions so prescribed for one half and the other half of the twelve months; effacing the limit of premium which the first act had designated; and not even insisting upon the prior purchase of the loans earliest to mature, except "as far as practicable?" The second section of the Act of April 14th, effectually repeals the fourth section of the Act of April 13th. Let the reader compare the two sections, and judge for himself. These provisions are incompatible in almost every particular. Either the Act latest in date must govern, or neither of them can be executed without a violation of the other. No matter what specific directions otherwise may appear in the Act of the 13th, the law of the 14th legalises the discretion of the Commissioners, and remits the whole business to that discretion to its fullest extent. Regardless of the several months, they are "from time to time" to buy such debt "as the condition of the fund will justify," they alone being the judges, "at such rates as may be for the interest of the Commonwealth," selecting their purchasers "as far as practicable," all of which, in every particular, confers a discretion wholly forbidden by the law of the day before, and all of which, moreover, restores the practice of the Treasury to what it has been in all the past years before this burlesque of "Treasury Reform" was played for the amusement and delusion of the people!

We proceed with our synopsis. The fifth section of the first law requires annual statements from both the Treasurer and the Commissioners, of their respective monthly balances, of their respective funds and of their transactions in the public debt. This is well enough, but it can add nothing, in practice, to the information heretofore annually given from those offices. The sixth section fixes penalties for the non-execution of the law. The seventh section requires the Commissioners, in every month when in funds, to receive sealed proposals—for which they need not advertise—for the redemption of the next loan becoming due, awarding to the bidders "such portions and at such rates as can be paid with advantage, or as the condition of the Treasury may justify." Here, every thing is left discretionary again—in effect precisely as under the previous system. The eighth section orders the advertisement of a monthly statement of balances, of redemptions and the rates thereof, "with such other information as they may deem proper for the public." More discretion again! The ninth section requires the Commissioners to keep on file a record of their proceedings, and to report annually to the Legislature all bids for the redemption of loans. This looks well, but practically amounts to nothing. The tenth and last section demands from the Treasurer a monthly report in detail of all the amounts on hand, in all funds, where, with whom and how deposited, or in vault, whether on call or otherwise, and specifying what securities are held therefor. It also exacts a monthly report from each bank, corporation or individual, of the funds there on deposit with them. Had this section also prohibited any exaction of interest on such deposits except for the benefit of the State, or had it expressly required these deposits to be placed on a rate of interest agreed upon in each case and to be credited to the public funds, no matter what the Treasmight privately make also for himself, it could have been still more satisfactory. As it stands, there is nothing in the section which adds one particle to the pre-existing legal prohibitions to the Treasurer to reap any personal profit from the interest on his deposits. We are merely to know where the funds are; what is paid for their use, if aught, will still remain a secret between the Treasurer and his depositories, which no law can compel them to criminate themselves by disclosing. These "unexpended balances" still are to stand unexpended, and for the emolument of any Treasurer who inclines to follow the traditional practice of violating the law by taking interest for their use.

Now for the Act of April 14th, passed one day later than this which we have so fully examined. The first section of this enjoins obedience by our financial officers, to the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court. The second section has been already referred to, and compared with the fourth section of the Act of the day before, which it "knocks into the middle of next week," or even further. It effectively authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to continue to do just what they have been doing for years past. The third section legalises the chronic but heretofore unauthorized practice in the Treasury to borrow from the Sinking Fund for the current uses of the General Fund. The fourth section abolishes the specific account of the half mill tax. The fifth section *repeals* "all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith or supplied hereby." On the whole, a very sensible law! Its first section has nothing to do, even nominally, with Treasury "Reform;" the second re enacts the legislation in force up to the 13th of April, one day before, and which had been then repealed; the third supplies the cover of law to an illegal but unavoidable practice; the fourth simplifies the Treasury accounts in a trifling particular, and the fifth, crowning section of all, repeals and wipes out most of the farcical and impracticable propositions which the "ring" had made into another law only twenty-four hours before!

And this is what these folks term "Treasury Reform!" Reform in what respects? Has the "unexpended balance" been disposed of, taken out of harm's way, put to work to earn something for the State, its teeth drawn as an agent of bribery and corruption? No! The balances all remain unexpended still, except in the discretion of officers who had had the same obligations and the same discretion for years before. Have we put a stop to the bad practice of Treasurers in making usury for their own pockets, from the use of the public funds by their favored depositories? No! The Treasurer can still deposit with whom he pleases, on such conditions as he still pleases privately to make. He incurs no more penalties for this practice than before. He is met by no greater risks; he perceives no stronger motives than before for shrouding his private operations in the secresy which avoids and baffles the eye of the law. Is this "reform," which set about to make our Treasury into a stock jobbing office, where the incumbents, *and their friends outside*, could bull or bear the securities of the Commonwealth with that profitable impunity which could not fail to result from a precise knowledge, every day, of what the Treasurer and the other Commissioners should intend to do the next week in the redemption of the debt, on bids which they could at their option accept or reject? Why, the simple place as confidential broker for the Commissioners, operating under the law of April 13th, in our State securities, would be, itself, an annual fortune, in its vast opportunities for personal emolument.

—Can any honest "Reformer," of old, —Republican in his faith, tell us what we have gained, we the people, the State, even the Republican party, have gained, by this sort of "reform" of those tremendous abuses about which such an uproar was made in the Republican ears last autumn and winter? What has the Treasury gained? It is easy to see who has gained something, and how much, but we look further, and ask how it has all profited the Republican organization, or our tax-paying people of all parties. We wait for a reply.

A REPRINTED paragraph in our yesterday's issue, entitled, "Warning to Husbands," should have been credited to the *Revolution*, a woman's rights journal of New York, in which the paragraph originated. It was intended to appear in our columns on the morning of the 20th, since Mrs. Stanton, who is connected with the *Revolution*, was announced for a lecture here on that evening, when it was hoped that she would account for or justify its publication. An oversight of the printers is responsible for the delay in its appearance, as well as for the omission of a credit which would have illustrated one phase of the support given to the woman's rights movement.

"TREASURY REFORM."

The two laws below printed present to the reader all the legislation of the past session "with a view to reform in the management of the State Treasury:"

An Act supplementary to the several Acts relative to the State Treasurer and to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, to give a bond with ten or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties performed by him, and the execution thereof being duly proven, the same shall be entered on record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and copies of such obligations, duly authenticated under the seal of said office, shall be admitted as *prima facia* legal evidence of the fact, execution and contents of said bond in any Court of this Commonwealth in all cases in which the original bond would be evidence of the same matters.

SEC. 2. From and after the first Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the salary of the State Treasurer shall be five thousand dollars in full of all services, including his salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, per annum, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to provide and keep in his office two separate books of account, to be kept respectively as the "Sinking Fund Ledger" and the "General Revenue Ledger," and he shall cause all moneys received from revenues belonging to the Sinking Fund, to be credited on the day of their receipt to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the said Sinking Fund ledger, and all moneys received from other sources to be credited on the day of their receipt in the said general revenue ledger, in the manner now practiced, and he shall cause a balance to be struck upon each of said ledgers after business hours on the last business day of each month, and shall upon the first succeeding business day thereafter make and deliver to the Commissioners of the Sinding Fund a certificate under his hand and seal of office, showing the balance due them upon the said Sinking Fund ledger for the then preceding month.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of Commissioners of the Sinking fund, on the first business days of the months of March, April, May, September, October and November respectively, when the certificate named in the preceding section of this act shall be furnished to them, forthwith to use the money shown to be due to them thereby, in purchasing the interest bearing indebtedness of the State, at current market rates; *provided*, the same does not exceed three per cent. above par, and they shall immediately cancel said indebtedness, and charge the same to the Sinking fund in the Sinking fund ledger aforesaid, and file the cancelled evidence of indebtedness as vouchers for such payment. It shall also be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking fund, upon the delivery to them of the certificates named in the preceeding section of this act, on the first business days of the months of January, February, June, July, August and December, to immediately deposit at the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank in Philadelphia, to the credit of the State, the whole of the moneys shown by said certificates respectively to be due the sinking fund, or such part thereof as in their opinion will be sufficient, with accruing balances to pay the semi-annual interest, then next maturing upon the debt of the State; and all the moneys remaining thereof, after making such deposits, (if any) shall be by them forthwith applied to the purchase of the interest bearing debt of the Commonwealth, in the manner herein before specified, and the evidences thereof shall in like manner be cancelled, charged to the State sinking fund, and the vouchers duly filed as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The State Treasurer shall annually in his report on the finances make out and furnish to the Legislature two distinct statements of receipts and expenditures, one of which shall show in detail the aggregate monthly receipts from each source of revenue belonging to the sinking fund, and the other show in detail the aggregate monthly receipts from all other sources of revenue. The Commissioners of the sinking fund shall annex to this annual report to the Legislature a perfect copy of the entries found in the sinking fund ledger for the then preceding year, together with a statement showing the amount of each monthly certificate of balance, the amount of indebtedness redeemed with the respective dates of its redemption or purchase, the amount of interest paid, and the amount and date of maturity of the respective loans of the State.

SEC. 6. The neglect or refusal on the part of the State Treasurer, or of any of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to perform the duties in this act enjoined upon them, or the withdrawal of any of the moneys deposited for payment of interest for any other purpose, shall be a misdemeanor in office, for which they or either of them may be impeached, and upon conviction thereof removed from office.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, during the month of July, and in every month thereafter when they shall have funds in the Treasury belonging to the Sinking Fund, to receive sealed proposals for the redemption of any part of the loan of this Commonwealth next becoming due, and on the first Monday of each month thereafter to meet and open such proposals, and award to the bidders all or such portions of said bids, and at such rates as can be paid with advantage to the Commonwealth, or as the condition of the Treasury, present or prospective, may justify.

SEC. 8. That on the first day of August next, and on the first day of each month thereafter, the said Commissioners shall furnish for publication in one newspaper each in the cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, a statement showing the balances in the State Treasury, the amount of loans redeemed during the month, at what rates the same were redeemed, with such other information as they may deem proper for the information of the public.

SEC. 9. That a record of the proceedings of the said Commissioners shall be kept, and all proposals shall remain on file, properly indorsed, in the office of the State Treasurer, and included in the report now required to be made to the Legislature by the said Commissioners they be required to report all offers made for the redemption of loans, whether the same were accepted or rejected by them.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, on the first Monday of every month, to make a report to the Auditor General, giving in detail the different sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount on that day in the State Treasury, including the amount in the sinking fund, as well as moneys not belonging or applicable to that fund, and giving the amount deposited with each bank or other corporation, firm or individual, or in the vault, giving the name of such bank or other corporation, firm or individual, and when the funds aforesaid are not on call, if any, in the vault or otherwise, giving the amount, kind and value of the securities held for such moneys not on call, which statement shall be made under oath or affirmation, and shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor General's office, and shall be open for the inspection of the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Legislature, or of any citizen of the State desiring to inspect the same; and, provided further, each bank, corporation, or individual, shall render an account also corresponding to that of the State Treasurer, on the first Monday of each month, giving the amount of State funds severally deposited during the month, and the amount of the deposit then with each bank, corporation, or individual.

R. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
CHAS. H. STINSON,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved by the Governor April 13th, 1870.

An Act Relating to the Management of the State Treasury and Sinking Fund.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has recently made sundry decisions on the questions of interest and legal tender; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the State Treasurer, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, is hereby authorized in his collections and payments to conform to the decision by said Court, or such other decisions as may from time to time be made, anything in any act of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized and required, from time to time, with the surplus moneys on hand, to purchase for redemption such amounts of the State loans and certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the Sinking Fund will justify, at such rates as may be to the interest of the Commonwealth, purchasing those loans which first fall due, as far as practicable; such evidence of indebtedness, when redeemed, to be cancelled and destroyed by said Commissioners after a detailed record of the same shall have been entered on the books of the Auditor General, and a report of all transactions under this section shall hereafter be included in the annual report of the Commissioners to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. That hereafter when the receipts in the State Treasury, exclusive of those in the Sinking Fund by Acts of Assembly, and under the provisions of the Constitution shall not be sufficient to pay the current and ordinary expenses, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to permit the State Treasurer to use such amounts as may be required for said current and ordinary expenses out of any moneys in said fund except such as as may have been derived from sources enumerated in the Constitution of the State, and in the act approved April twenty-second, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An Act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt."

SEC. 4. That it shall no longer be required to keep separate accounts of the moneys received under the half mill tax authorized by the sixth section of the act approved May 16th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or supplied hereby, be and the same are hereby repealed.

R. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
CHAS. H. STINSON,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved April 14th, 1870.

IN MEMORIAM.

Words of condolence by Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., of Philadelphia, to Rev. W. H. and ANNIE E. KINCAID, Pittsburgh, on the death of their only son. The first letters of the first and second verses form an acrostic—TASKER KINCAID.

The child so dear has passed away,
And nothing could arrest his stay;
Such was the call the boy must go;
Keen was the stroke that made it so!
Embraced by love's impassioned kiss,
Removed at once to lasting bliss!

Keep gracious Lord in holy trust,
In Thine embrace, our darling, first
New precious boy, so timely given—
Charm of our hearts and next to Heaven;
A pledge indeed of good to come,
In joys to us a countless sum—
Departed! Mystery leaves us dumb!

Amen to the will of the Lord,
We will not fear to praise Thee still
Or bow obedience to Thy will;
We reckon Thy hand Divine—
That grace may through our Savior shine,
And Thy disposing hand appear,
Our stricken hearts to exalt and cheer,
Our humble trust to make complete,
When all in Heaven; triumphant meet!
—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

THE Oil City *Times* says: During the past week those who have visited Brady's Bend to inspect the new well which is causing so much excitement in oildom, are reminded of the early days in this region, when fortunes were sunk and made in a single day. We had thought the days of excitement were over, even if there were more of the very largest wells discovered, but it seems not, as at Brady's leases and land increase in price thousands of dollars in a single hour. One farm of eighty acres was bargained for at $40,000, the money to be paid the following day at precisely 2 P. M. The purchaser was ten minutes behind the stipulated time, when the farmer refused to comply with the contract. The same afternoon he set his price at eighty thousand dollars and sold again. The second purchaser was also behind a few minutes behind the time agreed upon when the money was to be paid over, and he lost the property. On the next morning the farmer sold his eighty acres for $100,000 in cash.

THE Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* gives the vote of sixty five conferences on the question of lay delegation. From its table we learn that its vote stands as follows: For, four thousand five hundred and forty-seven; against, one thousand four hundred and one; total, five thousand nine hundred and eight. Seven conferences are yet to vote. Their votes, it is estimated by the *Advocate*, will be as follows: For, three hundred and ninety-two; against, one hundred and eighty. Should this guess prove to be a correct one, the total would be four thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine for and one thousand five hundred and eighty-one against lay delegation. This gives the requisite three-fourths majority and one hundred and ninety-six affirmative votes, the equivalent of sixty-five and one-third negative votes to spare.

From George Woods, LL. D.,

President Western University of Pennsylvania.—Having carefully examined D. Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, I most cheerfully say I consider it superior to any rod I have before seen. The metal has high conducting power; the tubular form gives it a large conducting surface, and with the flanges, great strength—and the insulators are excellent. It must, I think, take the place of all other rods. GEORGE WOODS.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

The Conflicts of "Treasury Reform."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1870.

ED. GAZETTE—Dear Sir: Your letter of 22nd inst. to Hon. P. Jordan is received. The act relating to the Treasury, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts relative to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," was approved April 13th, 1870, and the act entitled "An Act relative to the management of the State Treasury and Sinking Fund," was approved April 14th, 1870. Yours very respectfully, J. M. WEAKLEY, Dep. Secretary.

Young Men's Bible Society—A Correction.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: We notice a mistake in your publication of our report of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County, which we hope you will do us the favor to correct in your next issue. You say the expenditures of the Society for the past year were $3,238 78, and but $1,014 53 paid over to the Pennsylvania Bible Society. The former sum of $3,238 78 was not expended by the Society, but paid at sundry times during the year to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, together with the latter sum of $1,014 53, balance in the Treasury, amounting in all to the sum of $4,253 31 paid to the Pennsylvania Bible Society during the year.

JOHN F. LOY, Treasurer.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
In the city, in the way of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
Will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes of every kind, sold at the very lowest price. Also, Squire's Granulated Bi Carb., Colassia, sold at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

PROSTRATION PLAYED OUT.

Violent purgatives, emetics, saltvants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with Epsom salts, aloes, colysmith, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of this invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.

Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, appetising, gently exhilerating action.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.

There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemic and malarial, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State. ap4:w42

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street,
Importers and Dealers in
French China, Fine Cut Glass,
AND
QUEENSWARE.
The largest assortment at New York prices.

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and have the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carie's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
ap25

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
$30 Watch for.....$25.00.
$45 Watch for.....$30.00.
$60 Watch for.....$40.00.
$85 Watch for.....$50.00.
$90 Watch for.....$60.00.
$75 Watch for.....$65.00.
All other Watches reduced in same proportion. An elegant assortment of GOLD CHAINS on hand. Call and purchase now. ap23

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods ap1 v42

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machine in the market. Price $6.00 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood street.

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES
AND
Good-Will of the Establishment
OF
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
FOR SALE.
J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market Street, will close out the balance of their Stock, amounting to $40,000 worth of Goods, to jobbers, retail dealers or consumers, in lots of from one to five thousand dollars and upwards, at prices much lower than the goods can be purchased in the East at the present time.
The lease, fixtures and good will of the establishment are for sale. This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to go into the dry goods business. The Administrator is at present in the city with the view of closing out the entire establishment.
J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
ap25:MWF ADMINISTRATOR.

BARGAINS.
JOB LOTS!
JOB LOTS! JOB LOTS!

Soiled French Percales,	25c.
Imperfect Silks,	50c.
New Black Silks,	$1.25.
New Black Silks,	1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas,	50c
New Ginghams,	12c.
New Ginghams,	15c

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
ap22-MWF

READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.
At 10 CENTS, 50 patterns Wall Paper, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12½ cents, HEAVY BRIGHT BUFF WALL PAPERS, a b rgain.
At 15 cents, FINE WHITE PAPERS.
At 25 cents, yard wide WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND for Window Shades, good at the price.
FINE OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES at low prices.
YARD-WIDE FLOOR CLOTH, bright colors, 45 cents.
WIDE OIL CLOTH, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
ELEGANT GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
mh16-w

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 30 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
35 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET

ON A PAR
WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
ap22
ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
AT 37½ CENTS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACA,
QUITE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
WASH POPLINS
VERY CHEAP.
AT 22 CENTS,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 22 CENTS,
Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
AT 12½ CENTS,
EXTRA HEAVY 4-4 SHEETING.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Yard Wide Soft Finish Muslin.
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINT'T OF ALLEGHENY CO. WORKHOUSE,
April 20th, 1870.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH A resolution, passed by the Inspectors of the Allegheny county Prison, the fifth section of the Act of Assembly, approved the 1st day of February, A. D. 1866, being an act supplementary to an act,
"For the Better Management of the Allegheny County Prison,"
Is hereby published and reads as follows:
"That when the arrangements are completed for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to transfer from the County Prison to the Workhouse all persons having more than ten days to serve, who shall have been committed for vagrancy, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, and also such other persons as the court of criminal jurisdiction of Allegheny county may direct to be transferred; and thereafter, when any person or persons shall be convicted in said Court of any offense, the punishment whereof, by existing laws, is or may be imprisonment in the County Jail, said Court may sentence such person or persons to either the said Jail or Workhouse, as its discretion, and all committing magistrates in said County thereafter shall sentence to the Workhouse all persons convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, or of any other offense for which they may now be sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail, there to be fed and clothed, and treated as provided for in this act, and the rules and regulations of said House."
And as the arrangements are now completed for the reception of MALE convicts into the Work house, it is recommended to and urged upon all committing magistrates throughout the county to extend the time for which parties are to be sent to said Workhouse to as long a period as possibly consistent with justice. It is especially essential that all parties, generally known as "old offenders," for their benefit, as well as that of the community and the institution itself, be committed for the longest period which the laws will allow.
HENRY CORDIER,
Supt. of the Allegheny County Workhouse.
CLARENONT. ap20:w8&d&T

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
a20:MWF

RUSSIAN BRACES.
The Best Suspenders Ever Worn.
Merchants are cautioned against buying any but licensed goods. Each pair is stamped with the dates of our patents. Sold at retail by first-class Furnishing Goods Dealers in this city.
FISK, CLARK & FLACC,
PATENTEES,
58 White Street, N. Y.
ap22:MWF

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEG

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS, *Bought at Highest Prices.*

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at Low Rates of Interest.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1870.

Money very plenty, and easy at 4@5 with exceptions at 2@3 per cent. Sterling firm at 9¼@9¼. Gold heavy; in the forenoon it closed strong; opened at 113⅝, fell to 113¼ and closed at 113⅜. Carrying rates 4½@2 per cent. Clearances $40,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer yesterday paid out on account of May interest $3,300,000, and to day $2,200,000, making a total of $5,500,000, or about one-fifth of the entire amount due.

The dispatches from Washington say the Committee on Ways and Means to day rejected the Senate funding bill by a decisive vote. We hear in bank circles that a new funding bill to be reported will authorize a long bond issue to be uniform, and the rate of interest four per cent. This would not, it is believed, be acceptable either to the Senate or the Secretary of the Treasury, and probably will not become a law.

The Assistant Treasurer has given notice that in the bond purchase of one million to-morrow, sellers of bonds will be entitled to interest on them where the same matures May 1st.

Governments active and firm. Coupons of '81, 115⅜@115⅝; do '62, 113⅝@113⅞; do '64, 112⅝@112⅝; do '65, 113@113⅛; do new, 111¾@111¾; do '67, 111¾@111⅝; do '68, 111⅝@111¾; 10-40s, 107⅜; currency, 6s, 126@124.

State bonds quiet and steady. Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 59½; new do, 59⅝; old Virginias, 70; new do, 69¾; North Carolinas, 40¾; new do, 23½.

Stocks opened strong and higher: Canton, 72¾; Cumberland, 50¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 8½; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 14¼; Adams Express, 62¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 53; American, 38½; United States, 44¾; Pacific Mail, 99¾; New York Central, 94⅜; Scrip, 91¾; Erie, 23¾; Harlem, 144; do. pref'd, 145; Reading, 100⅞; Michigan Central, 123; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135; Pittsburgh, 105; Northwestern, 76½; do. pref'd, 87½; R. I., 119; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 61¾; do. preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 52¾; do. preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 92¼; Terre Haute, 31; do. preferred, 63; Chicago & Alton, 114; do. preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Dubuque, 108; St. Joseph, 110¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78.

Boston prices: Calumut, 60; Copper Falls, 5; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance; gold, $84,032,939; currency, $2,727,489; general balance, $88,453,469.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 26, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113¼; Silver, 111; Eighty-one's, 115¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 113; do 1865, Consols, 111; do 1867, 111¾; do 1868, 111¾; Ten Forties, 106⅞; Adams Express Company 62¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 94⅞; Reading, 100¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 105; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104¾; Chicago & North Western, 76½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87; Erie 23¾.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$5,56	$5,65
Paris, per franc	21¾	24
Berlin, thaler	81½	85
Frankfort, florins	47	49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 113⅝; United States Sixes, 1881, 115⅝; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 112¼; do. 1865, 113; Ten-Forties, 106⅞; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 111; do. do. 1867, 111⅜; do. do. 1868, 111¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do. do. 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 26, 1870.

The oil market continues strong with considerable inquiry, particularly for early deliveries, and while there is an absence of excitement, the feeling begins to prevail again that the bottom has been reached, and that from this time forward the tendency will be upward. Nor is the firmness just referred to confined to this market. Exporters are buying, a healthy indication, and it is this as much as anything else that has strengthened the market within the past few days, and it is this that impresses the trade with the belief that business is destined to still further improve. It is not expected, of course, that we are destined to have big prices, such as prevailed last year when speculation run high and the market was controlled by cliques and factions, but it is hoped that there will be a good legitimate business, and that both manufacturers and dealers will be afforded an opportunity to pursue the even tenor of their way without being annoyed and harrassed to death, as was the case during the greater part of 1869. There are yet some serious obstacles in the way which it is hoped will soon be removed, but upon the whole, the indications at the present time are generally regarded as being more encouraging for the oil trade of this place, than during any preceding time this year.

CRUDE.

Market strong with but little offering, and compared with yesterday, a still further advance has been established. Spot or seller April quoted at 11¼ bid, and 11¾ asked. Sales reported at Oil City at $4,70, considered equivalent about 11¾ or 12 cents here. Seller May may be quoted at 11¾@11¾, and seller June 12.

REFINED.

As intimated, is strong with considerable inquiry, and prices have still further advanced. Sale 1,000 bbls April at 26¾, 1,000 do at 26¾ and subsequently, rumored sale at 27. June to August 27¼ bid. Spot oil sold in New York to-day at 27. The market is improvement in April, within the last few days, is attributed, partially at least, to the "shorts" buying to cover, and spot oil is reported as being scarce in Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Jas Watkins 80, on account A S Palmer; Fisher Bro 80, on account J W Young; J Gallagher 80, on account Geo. Paist; Lockhart, F & Co 320, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account W Baotle.

Total ..... 1,360 bbls.

H. Koehler & Co., 200 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Montzheimer K & Co., 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phil'a.

M'Kelvy Bro's. 677 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,049 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 104 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

J. W. Alexander 252 bbls ref. oil to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

Total ..... 2,782 bbls.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 26, 1870.

Trade generally, is hardly brisk as has been within the past few weeks, and the markets for most of the leading staples are becoming sluggish again, and prices are not as strong. This is nearly always the case. Whenever the impression prevails that prices have touched the highest limit with a probability of a decline, the demand at once subsides, as the policy then is to reduce and not increase stocks, and this accounts for the falling off in business within the past few days. A week or ten days ago, there was quite an excitement in grain, which was followed last week by a little flurry in flour; in the former the excitement has pretty well subsided, and the latter, judging from present indications, will soon follow suit. There is no good or substantial reason why these articles should rule any higher, and those who are operating with this object in view will almost certainly be disappointed. The grocery and provisions markets are steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, and we can report regular sales at quotations.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—In steady demand, and limited supply—sales at $4@5 per bbl for good to choice.

BUTTER—Prime fresh roll cannot fairly be quoted above 33@35. Common and medium grades hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—Dull and neglected but unchanged—$1,50@2 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firmer, and prices tending upward, and crude.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is, if anything, a shade stronger, but without quotable change as yet. Standard brands, 23 for round lots, and 24½@25 for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Is firmer in sympathy with corn, but unchanged at 95@$1 per bushel as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations: Apples at 3½@6¾, and Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 4½@9½ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The market is quiet and unchanged—sales at 15@16. If anything, the arrivals are increasing again.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers quoted at 90 cts to the trade, and the usual discount for small lots.

FLOUR—Is firm with a steady local demand, but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; $5,50@6 for winter, and $7@7,50 for fancy brands. Rye flour firm at $5.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in Wheat—sales of fair to prime red at $1,15@1,18. Oats quiet and unchanged—47@48, in first hands, 50@51 on wharf and track and 53@55 in store. Shippers can realize 50@53c by shipping to Philadelphia. Corn is unchanged though not as strong; sales of car at 85 and shelled at 90. We can report sales of Rye at 95@98 cash, and $1, time. Barley unchanged; 85@90 for good to choice spring.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $6@6¼ per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1,28@1,30.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—In good supply and unchanged. Sales on wharf at 35@40; and prime Peach Blows, in store, at 45@47.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but unchanged. Shoulders, 12¼@12¾ for Plain, and 13¼@13¾ for Sugar Cured. Sides, 16½ for Ribbed and 17½ for Clear. Hams, 16½ for Plain; 17¾@18 for Plain Sugar Cured, and 18¾ for Canvassed. Lard, 16¼ in tierces and 17½ in kegs. Mess Pork, $20. Breakfast Bacon, 17½. Dried Beef, 20.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—$1,75@1,80 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—The demand for both Clover and Timothy is gradually falling off but with reduced stocks, prices are unchanged—Sales Clover at $9¼, and Timothy at $6@6¼. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,15@2,20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton heavy with sales 2,109 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. Flour receips 11,457 bbls. Flour 5c better and fair export in demand with sales 8,000 bbls at $4,60@4,70; super state western $4,55@@5,45; extra state $4,80@5,50; extra western $5,30; white wheat extra $5,@6,00; round hoop Ohio $5,25@6,00; extra St. Louis $6,@8,00 choice do. Rye flour firm at $4,25@5,40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and heavy: with sales 150 bbls western free at $1,@1,00¾. Grain receipts: Wheat 65,489 bush, more active at 1@2c better and demand good for export milling; with sales of 105,000 bush at 1,40; rejected spring $1,10@1,14 for No 2 spring, $1,15@1,16 for No 1 and 2 spring mixed, $1,17@1,18¾ for No 1 spring in store and delivered, $1,25@1 25¾ for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; sales of 5,000 bush Canada western at about 95c. Oats: receipts 16,339 and dull; sales of 19,000 bush; 59@62c for western in store and afloat, 66@69 for Ohio and State receipts. Receipts of Corn, 21,461 bush—corn more active and 1c higher: sales of 47,000 bushels at $1,11@1,13 for new and old western, $1,08 @1,08 for inferior, $1,14½ for western yellow, $1,12½ for old mixed in store, $1,15 afloat. Rice dull. Carolina 6@7¼c. Coffee firm. Sugar in moderate demand; sales of 1,079 hhds Cuba at 9¾@9¾c, and 370 hhds Porto Rico at 10¼c. Molasses quiet; sales of 120 bbls New Orleans at 95c, and 325 hhds Porto Rico at 55½@ 60¾c. Petroleum steady at 14¾@15c for crude and 26¼c for refined. Hay steady at 85 for shipping and 95@115 for retail lots. Hops firm at 15@26c. Turpentine quiet at 46@46½c. Pork firm; sales of 1,350 bbls at $25,25 for mess, $21@22,25 for prime, $24,50 for prime mess; also 1,750 bbls mess seller May and June at $28,25. Beef steady; sales bbls at $10@ 15 for new plain mess. Tierce beef quiet and firm; sales 550 tres; prices unchanged. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $28@33 for now. Cut meats: sales 650 pkgs at 10¼@12c for shoulders, and 15@ 17c for hams. Middles quiet. Lard firm and quiet; sales 536 tres at 15¾@16¾c for steam and 16¼@17c for kettle; also 250 tres steam, buyer May at 16¾c, and 250 do seller June and July at 16¾c. Butter steady and quiet at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 10@17c. Freights unchanged; to Liverpool, 7,500 bush wheat at 4d per sail.

Latest—Flour closed a shade firmer with a fair export and home demand. Wheat active and firm at the advance obtained on 'change, with No. 2 spring at $1,10@1,15 and winter red and amber western at $1,24@1,27. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats firmer at 59½c for western in store. Corn firm at $1,12@ 1,13 for sound new mixed western. Pork; sales 500 bbls mess seller May at $28,25, and the same price was bid for June. Beef firm and fairly active. Cut Meats in request at full prices. Lard quiet at 16¼@16¾c for prime steam. Eggs steady at 18@18½c.

CHICAGO, April 26—Exchange unchanged. Flour fairly active and firm. Wheat opened firm; sales of No. 2 at 88¼c cash, 89¼c seller May and 89¾@ 90¾c seller June; this afternoon the market was steady at 87¾@88c cash. Corn firm 86@90c for No. 2, 87½c for new and 70@76c for rejected, closing firm 88c for No. 2; this afternoon the market was inactive and firm at 88¼c for No. 2. Oats 46@47½c cash, closing at 46¼c. Rye more active at 77@78c for No. 2, closing at 77c. Barley dull at 50@60c for No. 2. Highwines higher; buyers; $1,02 for wood. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess Pork closed at $28@ 28,50. Lard 16@16¼c. Dry salted shoulders 11c; rough sides 14@14½c; short rib middle sides 15c. Receipts for the past twenty four hours: flour 6,126 bbls, wheat 18,510, corn 54,655, oats 20,054; rye 1,824, barley 6,930 bush, hogs 1,923. Shipments —flour 5,093 bbls, wheat 59,066, corn 42,743, oats 10,268, rye 360, barley 4,570 bush, hogs 1,990. Freights dull; wheat at 7c to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, [April 26.—Wheat quiet with a moderate demand at $1,10@1,12. Oats firm 56@62c, supply light and the demand good. Rye 92@96c, moderate demand. Cotton dull and unchanged at 22¼c for middlings. Whisky held at $1 but buyers offer only 98c. Provisions closing at lower rates generally higher. Mess Pork sold at $29, but the demand at this rate was limited. There was a good demand for bulk meats, chiefly shoulders; sales of 300,000 pounds at 11c for shoulders, 14c for rib sides, 14¾c for clear rib and 15¼c for clear; holders asked ¼c higher at the close for all. Bacon very firm; sales of 160 hhds at 12¾c for shoulders, 15¾c for clear rib sides and 16¼c for clear; not much out of smoke, and to come out next week ¼c higher is asked for all kinds. Sugar cured hams firm at 18@18¾c, good demand. Lard in demand; 400 tes sold at 16c for country and 16¼c for city; but little offered. Butter dull, none but strictly fresh saleable, and it brings 20 to 35c. Linseed oil firm at 89@91c. Lard oil at $1,25@1,28, tending upward. Petroleum 25@27c for refined. Sugar firm and in good demand at full rates; sales 160 hhds New Orleans at 10¾@12¾c; the latter rate for choice. Coffee in good demand with sales 34 bags at 20@23c for common to prime. Clover and timothy seed nominally unchanged; season over.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Tobacco steady and strong. Cotton firm at 22@22¾c. Hemp steady at $100@150 for undressed. Flour quiet at $3,90@4,15 for fair; superfine $4,30@4,50; extra $4 65@4,85; double extra family $6@7,50. Wheat firm; No. 2 red fall $1,05@1,06; No. 1 do $1,10; choice to fancy $1,20@1,45, the latter for white. Corn buoyant and higher at 96@ 97c; mixed, 87@87½c for yellow, and 85@$1,02 for white. Oats firm at 50@ 57c. Whisky better at $1,02@1,03. Provisions buoyant, with some speculative movement in Pork and Dry Salt Meat. Pork: sales at $29, and 1,340 bbls on private terms. Dry Salt Shoulders, loose, up the river, 10¾c; clear rib 14½c; do packed 15¾c. Bacon better, at 12¼ @12½c for shoulders, 15¾@16c for clear rio and 16¾@17c for clear sides. Lard firm; sales of jobbing lots choice tierce at 16c and keg at 17½c.

Cattle steady at 4½@7¼c. Hogs quiet at $7,75@9,00.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—Flour firm, prices had an upward tendency for country brands; white Ex. $5,75@6,25, red do $5@5,25, amber do $5@5,50, spring do $4,25@5,25. Corn: 95c for No 1 mixed, 93c for No 1 yellow. Petroleum firmer and refined held at $5,20 per bbl; there was a strong tendency in the market for both refined and crude.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Flour is steady, and other breadstuffs are unchanged. Petroleum has advanced, with sales of 5,000 barrels crude at 19¼c for May delivery, and 3,000 barrels refined at 26¼@26¾c for April, 26¾c for May, and 26¾@27c for June and July. Whiskey dull at $1,03@1,04 for wood, and $1,06 for iron bound.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Cotton in good demand, with middling at 22c. Whisky at $1,01@1,02. Tobacco active; sales 307 hhds at $5@8 for frosted to lugs, $8@10,75 for lugs to good leaf.

DETROIT, April 26.—Wheat scarce and very firm for spot; extra $1,31@1,32; No 1, $1,21. Oats 38c. Clover seed: $9,50 offered for small lots of prime.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Wheat firm; Maryland amber $1,40@1,50. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whiskey in good demand at $1,06@1,07½.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Whet quiet at 92c for No. 1, 87¼c for No. 2. Corn steady at 88c for old No. 2. Rye and barley nominal.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Cattle active and firm $4,75@9 common to extra fancy beeves. Hogs quiet $8,50@8,90 common to good.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Cotton quiet at 22¼@22¾c; receipts 303, exports 970 bales. Hay at $23@25. Lard at 16@17½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—No important change. Business generally inert and prices are so low as to admit of no further concession on staple styles of cotton and woolen fabrics.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 25—10 cars wheat, 1 Liggett & Co; 6 do blooms, J McClelland; 1 do ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do ice, W Scott & Co; 2 do pig metal, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 40 hf bbls herring, Dilworth & Harper; 50 do do, S H Baird; 50 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 12 do pickerel, S Ewart & Co; 130 do herring, Johnson & C; 1 car potatoes, Bricker & Co; 108 sks do, 12 bbls do, Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls potatoes, W R Sheiby; 18 bbls dye woods, B L Fahnestock & Co; 20 bbls shovels, Park & Brant; 10 bbls fish oil, Wesley Wilson & Co; 7 bbls plaster, S Hard & Son; 10 bxs cheese, J Daub; 7 casks grease, 3 bbls do G Colhoun & Son; 10 bbls glass ware, B L F & Co; 6 casks potash, Schwartz & H; 30 bbls paper, W S Haven & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Atwell & Lee; 1 car load car corn, Bingham & Cassat; 20 bbls lard, P Duff & Son: 12 brake standards, 16 wheel s, J Bennett; 7 empty ale bbls Pier, Dannals & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 2 tubs butter, Day & Co; 8 bdls chairs, G H Dauler & Son; 9 do do, J Meyer & Sons; 1 do do, A Milliken & Co; 1 bx w powder, Rice, Hart & S; 4 bdls hides, 1 do skins, J Baum; 25 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 150 oil bbls, B D Moore; 75 bales hay, W H Nantker & Son; 5 bbls eggs, Head & M; 37 sks car corn, 1 bbl eggs, Rose & Ewing; 90 sks potatoes, W C Armstrong; 9 sks feathers, F G Craighead; 6 bales cotton s sks, Thos Collins; 2 bbls flour, A Gordon; 20 piano stool feet, 1 bx, Mellor & Hoene; 1 bbl castor oil, R E Sellers & Co; 1 do apples, J Mitchell.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 26.—2 cars staves, J Palmer; 3 do do, W Hastings; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 3 do do, 45 bgs do, J S Liggett & Co; 105 bgs potatoes, 18 do rags, 10 do corn, 1 bbl eggs, 9 bgs wheat, Meanor & Harper; 17 bgs wheat, S Hood; 1 bx sand, J W Glasser; 1 bureau, 1 table, J Richardson; 54 bgs potatoes, E B Thomas; 2 bbls eggs, Iltis & Baird; 7 oil bbls, 2 bxs g ware, B L Fahnestock & Co; 25 bbls flour, 44 bgs do, C A Boucher; 10 bgs potatoes, Bricker & Co; 75 bgs barley, 43 do oats, 3 bgs potatoes, 4 do cabbage L J Blanchard; 12 bgs potatoes, J Welsh & Bro; 39 bgs barley, Schnellbach & Heyl: 5 dcz hames, S Stewart; 2 kgs s butter, 6 do lard, 1 do butter, P Duff & Sons; 6 kgs apple butter, 1 do lard, F G Craighead; 12 bdls poles, T Hare & Bro; 2 bxs butts, F Simpson; 5 bdls hoes, Lindsey, S & E; 10 drums tobacco, 15 bxs do, S P Shriver; 10 drums do, 1 bx glass, Arbuckles & Co; 8 bbls apples, W J Steel & Bro; 25 bxs starch, J Porterfield; 36 cads tobacco, 5 tubs do, 4 bxs do, R Waddell; 10 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 5 cars shoulders, G Pryor & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, S Lindsey; 200 do do, Shomaker & L.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 26.—32 sks potatoes, C A Boucher; 3 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, J M Sichel; 1 keg butter, Voigt, M & Co; 220 sks corn, J Gardner; 32 bgs potatoes, 67 bbls apples, J Herbert; 23 bbls bone dust, 1 crate do, Seward & E; 6 bbls scrap iron, 8 kgs do, 1 bx do, 67 bbls apples, J Herbert; 8 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1,000 pcs drain pipe, 100 do d tile, Baeliff & Brown; 44 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 4 doz chairs, Dauler & Son; 5 doz do, Espy & Son; 5½ do do, Ortleib & Co; 20 pkgs furniture, J Meyers & Son; 5 doz chairs, Gaus & Leoffler; 13 sks dry apples, 2 bbls do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 crate cigars, W A Miller & Co; 26 sks rye, 20 do oats, Rose & Ewing; 36 bgs potatoes and oats, 12 baskets potatoes, W Kerr.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GEWEVA PACKET Co., April 26.—2 bbls wine, 6 do apples, McCracken, G & Co; 25 bgs oats, S B Floyd & Co; 5 pkgs, S H Baird; 2 bbls eggs, Johnston & C; 28 bgs oats, McHenry & H; 5 bbls eggs, Mr Mitchner; 23 bales hay, 43 bgs oats, Schauppe & Co; 29 bbls eggs, W Scott; 3 do do, Jos Smith; 3 bbls potatoes, R D Clark; 30 bbls apples, Watt, L & Co; 22 bgs oats, W Manown; 26 bbls apples, Campbell & C.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 7 feet 9 inches in the channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati with a number of passengers and a good freight list.

The Petrolia from Wheeling arrived and departed, and the Julia departed for Zanesville.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is filling up steadily, and will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

Capt. W. S. Evans, of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, returned from St. Louis on Saturday night. He reports that the Far West left St. Louis on Saturday for Fort Snelling with a good trip, both of freight and passengers.

The new mountain steamer Fontenelle, Capt. Shaw, will positively depart for St. Louis and Missouri River to-day at noon, and shippers are requested to have their bills of lading down as early in the day as possible.

The Lorena left for St. Louis last night with a good trip. Pilots—Joseph Whitten and James Henderson.

Capt. Greenlee and Sam Dean are the pilots on the Reserve.

The reported sale of the Leonidas has not, as yet, been confirmed, at least there has been no money paid, and Capt. Rhodes does not consider her sold until he gets the cash or some of it at least.

The Glendale, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was at Cairo on Sunday.

The Juniata, from Cincinnati, is due to-day and will return as usual to morrow.

Gen. W. H. Powell, of the Clifton Iron Mills, West Va., was a passenger on the Arlington on her recent up trip.

The Reserve left for Nashville last evening.

The Camelia, from Nashville, is due here to-day and will at once commence loading for a return trip.

The Wauanita is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

The Kate Putnam, from Pittsburgh, arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

The St. Marys is laid up at St. Louis.

Capt. Pink Varble, the celebrated falls pilot, has been confined to his room several days with rheumatism. He expects to be ready for business again in a few days.

—The Portsmouth *Tribune* says: We have been shown the bill of costs in the case of United States vs. A. J. McCalister, commander of the Mountain Belle. The charge against the Mountain Belle was for carrying a letter not properly stamped. He was found not guilty—or rather the case was dismissed without fine. But the costs were $148,38, without counting the expenses of defendant and his witnesses. This is rather a hard case.

—A committee of Inspectors has been appointed by the St. Louis and Memphis Transportation Company, to inquire into the condition of the steamers Wicks and Church, both of which have been rejected by the Inspectors at New Orleans, and have twice left under protest. The report of the committee will probably be rendered to day.

—The hull of the Neville, which exploded her boilers near Lawrenceburgh some time since, is very little damaged, and as soon as the river is low enough she will be raised and rebuilt. Her larboard side was scarcely touched by the flame, and her starboard side was injured very little.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says: The Juniata came in from Pittsburgh in forty hours, making fifty landings. She returned at noon yesterday with the last trip she has had since she came out, including 400 bbls whisky for Baltimore.

—The flags of boats at Wheeling were at half-mast Friday, in token of respect to the memory of Captain Jelley, who died in that city Thursday. Captain Jelley was formerly interested in the steamboat business.

—Capt. W. W. Fenton, who has been ill for several weeks in Covington, is improving.

—Capt. Morgan Bateman, a pioneer steamboatman, died at Memphis on Saturday.

—The Camelia, Nashville to Pittsburgh, left Cincinnati Saturday evening.

—The Argosy, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed Cincinnati on Sunday.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer CAMELIA.....R. C. MASON, Com'r. R. HAMMOND, Clerk, will leave for above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, April 28th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to apl26 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid and commodious MOLLIE EBERT.....Capt. G. W. EBERT, Clerk. Steadfish Shepard, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, April 27th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to apl26 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK AND ST. PAUL.—The elegant passenger steamer LORENA.....SAMUEL SHUMAN, Com'r, Clerk, Capt. James M. Va dergrift, will leave as above on THIS DAY, April 27th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passag. apply on board or to ap26 GHIEST & Co., Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS & MISSOURI RIVER.—The new passenger steamer PONTENELLE.....JOHN S. SHAW, Com'r, Will leave as above on THIS DAY, April 27th. For freight or passage apply on board or to ap26 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

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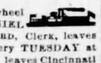
PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.



The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, pas.age, or other information, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, No. 15, December Sessions, 1869. In the matter of the opening of Mill street, City of Pittsburgh.

And now, April 2d, 1870, the Court appoint J. W. OVER, Esq., Commissioner in the above case, to hear the evidence offered by the parties interested and report the same to this Court with his opinion as to such modification of the report of viewers as should be made, if any, and a form of decree, &c.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record: JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will attend to the duties of his above appointment at his office, No. 98 Fifth avenue, on the 9th DAY OF MAY, at 2 P. M. of said day, when and where all parties may attend.

J. W. OVER, Commissioner, apr22:w26 No. 98 Fifth avenue.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been this day granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JANE E. DONNELL, late of Fawn township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. V. EVANS, JACOB DONNELL, Administrators.

mh30-w

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the estate of CHAS HUTCHINSON, dec'd, late of Sixth ward, Allegheny, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and all persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEXR. F. HOTCHKISS, Adm'x, WM. F. TRIMBLE, Adm'r.

mh23-w

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLUMBING GOODS, TOOLS, &c.—TUESDAY MORNING, April 26th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at commercial Sale Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by order of J. W. Milligan, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of the entire stock of Plumber and Gas Fitting Goods, &c., consisting of Spring Wagon, Harness, &c.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. apl2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the system which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often the forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most of the cures effected are no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany a bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not already wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be far gone, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically says that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians to die, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are only partially diseased and to some extent destroyed, they can be restored by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Nothing in Seventeen Years' Practice of these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been cured of Consumption, who are enjoying good health now and leading up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to break up any disease.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. It is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such tonics as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be of course aided in order to make even the food of medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and it no longer begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted to contain a particle of any mercurial poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other affections arising from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these

XVth AMENDMENT.

[Continued from First Page.]

declaration that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth, they excluded their brother man from all places of trust and profit, from all participation in affairs of State, and going still further, invaded the domestic sanctuary, denying the husband and father the right of protecting and caring for those endeared to him by the most sacred ties; dooming him to a life of unrequited toil and finally completing the list of outrages by writing him in their unjust code, not a man, but simply a *chattel*. It is unnecessary to enter into the minutiæ of the past. With its history we are all familiar. We have felt these wrongs. Citizens by birth and residence, in a land offering the largest liberty, and the greatest political privileges to all, our claims have been ignored. We have been denied the rights accorded to those of alien birth. I refer to the past only that we may contrast it with the present. Our position to day calls for the deepest gratitude, the most fervent thanksgiving. We occupy a proud, an exalted position. By the highest authority of our country "the justice long delayed is done." To us the right accorded is of inestimable value, on account of the privileges conferred, and yet the proudest thought and the one that should awaken the deepest and noblest emotions, is that by this Amendment—now a part of the Constitution,—at last, our manhood is recognized and acknowledged. This position is ours and it will be the inheritance of our sons' after us. In the accidental surroundings of life—or in acquired merits there may be differences —yet on *this* common platform all stand side by side, equally interested and of equal importance in all that concerns the welfare of our common government (applause) While we hail the consummation of what we have so long desired with mingled joy and gratitude, let us reflect to whom is gratitude due. First, let our offering of thanksgiving ascend to the "Father of lights from whom cometh every good and perfect gift," whose overruling power has brought light out of darkness; has led us as he led ancient *Israel*, by a way that we knew not, and with thanks unite the determination to accept the right conceded as a sacred trust, to be used for the glory of God, and the good of humanity.

To the human instrumentalities used in bringing about this grand result, our gratitude is also due to all who by eloquence of speech or pen, have advocated the cause of right and justice. Disclaiming all merit for that which was only their duty they heartily unite with us in thanksgiving to-day. Our triumph is their own. (Applause.) There is yet another class—shall they ever be forgotten? can we think of them except with feelings of gratitude—nay more—of reverence. The men who in our country's darkest hour, when the principle of liberty trembled in the balance and treason would have more closely riveted the chain slavery—stepped bravely in between the contending parties, offering life itself at the shrine of freedom. Can you imagine all they gave up, when they left home and friends for the privations and dangers of army life. Some of us know how it was for we stood in the ranks of the noblest army the world ever saw. By the memory of those days of conflict and victory—by the nameless graves of our fallen comrades, I charge you, ever regard with kindness and sympathy the survivors of the Union army.

In all the events that mark the history of nations there are lessons to be learned; One of these lessons of the past is, that sooner or later, God will avenge the oppressed. Years ago one of America's greatest statesmen said, in referring to slavery, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that his justice will not sleep forever."

For a time on the side of the oppressor there was power, but the justice that only slumbered finally awoke in its might, and the result was the breaking of every yoke. (Great applause.)

Again, oppression defeats itself. During the years that are past, the oppressor, seeking only his own ease, threw every burden on the oppressed, and the consequence of this was the diminution of habits of industry, habits of thought and reflection quickness of perception, readiness to acquire mechanical knowledge—all of which, though not so intended by the master, were slowly and steadily qualifying the slave for the hour of freedom. And the encroaching demands of the slave power resulted in its destruction, through the very means by which it sought to perpetuate its existence. And yet another lesson. There is running all through the Divine economy a law of compensation. We cannot wrong another without suffering loss ourselves. Look at the princely homes of the South, reared by the toil and blood and tears of the helpless victims of the accursed system of slavery, approaching the height of wealth and ease, for oppressed, poverty and toil. Look again and you behold deserted plantations, ruined fortunes, broken up families, and on the other hand happy homes and wealthy families for the emancipated freeman. In our northern cities, where merchants princes, enriched by the avails of slave labor, and some still more guilty by participation in the slave traffic, yet when God undertook the cause of the oppressed how soon those fortunes built up by a system of iniquity vanished away. It was predicted on the breaking out of the rebellion that the strife would not cease until the amount expended in carrying on the war equalled the valuation placed on those held in slavery, and as much blood shed as had been drawn by the lash of the driver, and the fangs of the blood hound during the two hundred and forty years of oppression—a prophecy verified in the result.

The oppressed race had endured their heritage of blood and tears—husbands and wives had been separated—children torn from their parental arms—the most sacred emotions of human nature outraged and crushed by the workings of the cruel system of American slavery, until at last God pronounced the sentence, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." And then, for the race of the oppressor came fastings and separations, broken ties, lacerated and aching hearts, anxious days and sleepless nights, reaching the great truth that God is not mocked, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Only as we are merciful to others can we expect mercy for ourselves.

A word as to the future before us. Are we fully aware of the importance of the position we occupy? Our friends look on us with hope and confidence. Our enemies view us with doubt and distrust. Our friends claim for us equality, if not superiority of intellect—the capability of qualifying ourselves to fill with credit any place that man can fill, if only the restrictions that have hitherto fettered and kept us down were removed. Our enemies seemingly inquire, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" On us, more than on any other class of people, does the obligation rest to show ourselves men. It depends upon us to give character to our race. The reputation of the whole race depends upon the reputation of individuals. We can verify the hopes of our friends. We can bring to naught the aspersions of our enemies. Will we do it? There is also our duty to our country, as a part of the government, having a will in the election of representative and executive officers. It is our duty to act understandingly, conscientiously realize our responsibilities and qualify ourselves for meeting them. There are those who look to us for aid in suppressing the torrent of vice and immorality, of covert antagonism to Christianity, of open and avowed infidelity that is sweeping over our land. It was said by an eloquent speaker at a meeting of the Freedmen's Commission during the wrr, when colored soldiers were called into the field, they accomplished more, did more towards bringing about the final triumph than the same number of white soldiers could have done, because when the colored man came he brought God with him. In entering the arena of political strife will we bring God, will we seek to know the right and then battle manfully for it? We have yet another duty to fulfil. We are now a power in the land. Our influence will be felt and appreciated. With the right of suffrage will come other advantages. As we rise to our rightful position, let it be our pride never, never, under any circumstance, to oppress others. At the commencement of our political life, let this be our stand point, this our motto, "Eternal and uncompromising hostility to every form of oppression." Hong did the watchers on the towers, looking anxiously for the first ray of morning, enquire of each other, "What of the night?" Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people, and often the fainting heart cried out, "O, watchman, what of night of year." But at length the welcome words were heard, "The morning cometh," and amid storm and tempest the day of freedom dawned. Its radiance gilds our path to-day, before us lies a glorious future. [Great Applause.]

In adversity our friend, our helper was the Lord of Hosts. Let us not forget Him in the hour of prosperity. Do not, like Israel of old, forfeit his blessings by departing from the Living God. But in grateful acknowledgment of past mercies, resolve that He shall still be our ruler, our guide. So shall we realize that "Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord." (Enthusiastic applause.)

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

Mr. Graham, of Kentucky, was then introduced. He commenced by saying that it afforded him great pleasure to meet again among friends. He had left his home in Kentucky, after fourteen years of absence from them, for the purpose of spending the glad day of Jubilee among old companions, and now that he had come among them he had only one speech to make, and that was "Glory to God in the highest." (Applause.)

In being called upon to address them he thought it profitable and pleasant to go back in review of the past for a few decades. Contrast *then* with *now*. He remembered a few years ago when the oppression of the black man degraded him beyond the lowest human level. Those were the days when the odious Fugitive Slave bill was in force, and through it families were broken up, friends separated, parents torn from their children, and sorrow in all the homes of the colored race in the land. It was not long since, even in Pittsburgh, a fevered and honored minister of the Cross, who stood up in the church in which his race had since assembled as freemen, was torn from his home, and would have been brought back to slavery and death, but that the heart of the community was touched and the *ransom* demanded provided from their generous pockets. It was also within the memory of many when the Monongahela House was turned into a slave pen, and the black man was borne away from it back to the dominions of his despotic oppressor. Since then the nation has come up through suffering to a new life, and justice at last has been heard. It was fitting then, in view of the past, and in contemplation of the glorious present, that all should lift up their voices and sing "Glory to God in the highest."

With the new position, however, came a solemn responsibility. For in this view it was seen and must be said that "truly, God hath not done so with any people." The responsibilities of the hour then, should make them weigh well their new duties, and not allow the excitements, or elevating joy of the occasion, to do away with their determination to be as men, and to "act well their part" in their new relation in life. A great many people were looking out for what the colored race would next do, and their enemies were full of evil forebodings. He did not share this. In looking back on the history of his race, he saw no reason to be ashamed of the deportment of his people. At one time it had been said to him by a prominent friend of the cause, at a critical hour during the rebellion, "Now is the time for your race. If I was a black man I'd make my way through the Union and rebel ranks and then I'd sow insurrection, which would bring my oppressors out of existence forever." This was the advice of a friend, and if such counsels had prevailed, in all probability the black race would not have been standing upon the proud eminence upon which they stood to-day.

Another point to consider was the assertion made by enemies of the race, 'Oh, all the negroes are cowards." And how was that verified? In the nation's hour of peril the negro entered the army, amid the opposition in many places of those whom they wished to save, and one man boasted that if they came toward his troops he would simply take out his whip and frighten them so much that they would be glad to run. That man did meet the black men in battle, and he went forth to meet them, but without the whip, and he found that they *would* run, not as he expected, but in the way of duty, which induced *him* to try the effects of running himself. (Laughter.)

After reviewing the history of the colored soldiers, and dwelling upon their bravery and value in battle, and their services to the country, the speaker referred to the auspicious fact that they had been admitted to this right just when the keystone of the nation's liberty was trembling in the balance. He knew the black man would be on the right side of the battle when it began—not a conflict for physical organization, not a contest for the unity of the States, but a great and terrible conflict in which was coming, for the maintenance of moral power! That revolution was nearer than some imagined, and God, who governed the nations, saw and prepared in one way for it, by the elevation of the race.

The speaker closed his remarks with a fervidly eloquent peroration in review of the results which must accrue to the nation and humanity by this new element which is elevated to the rights and privileges of manhood. At the conclusion he was rapturously applauded.

The audience then united in singing:

"The year of jubilee has come."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ENDORSED.

Mr. Jacob Brown was the next speaker. He dwelt briefly in commencing upon the many causes they had for relocing when comparing their condition with that of but a few years ago, then, in an elaborate review, exhibited the tendencies of the two parties which existed in the country, and searchingly denounced the Democratic organization as one which always opposed the negro and aided in his oppression. In conclusion he urged upon his hearers the gratitude which they owed to their preserver, the Republican party, and exhorted them never to forget their friends.

THE "DISTINCTIONS."

The Rev. Mr. Lamont was next called upon. He said he agreed both in spirit and feeling with the sentiments which he had heard expressed during the day. He thought this an occasion when *all* should rejoice without distinction of black or white. There was hardly a distinction here. He was now, *in a measure*, not a black man. [Laughter.] He had travelled a great deal in the past few days, and had gladly heard anything but the Fifteenth Amendment." [Laughter] A change had come over the spirit of affairs.

"SHOO FLY" NO MORE.

A short time ago nothing was heard in relation to the colored race but "shoo fly," but now "shoo fly" had been drowned in the sea. (Applause and laughter.) Now life had now come up before the people. And all should take upon them this new life. He was almost sixty years of age and yet he claimed to belong to Young America. The time had now come when as distinction neither black or white man should be recognized. The nation had got rid of slavery but he could see no difference between prejudice and slavery, and until the prejudice against the black man was removed, liberty in America was not complete. (Applause.)

The gentleman continued his remarks in this felicitous strain for some time and was frequently and heartily applauded.

He was followed by other speakers, and the meeting continued until a late hour.

INCIDENTS.

The demonstration, notwithstanding the interest manifested, was one of the most orderly gatherings of a political character ever witnessed in this city. There was not a drunken man in the procession, nor on the streets, and scarcely a single incident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the participants.

BREAK DOWN.

A slight accident occurred on Wylie street while the procession was *en route* to Allegheny. A four-horse wagon, which was filled with children, broke down at that point where the double track terminates, near Tunnel street. The driver was attempting to pull out of the car track, when the left front wheel gave way, but fortunately no one was injured.

AN ACCIDENT.

While the procession was crossing Smithfield street, on Water, a teamster attempted to drive through the lines. Some one remonstrated with him and requested him not to break the line of footmen who were passing at the time but to no purpose. He drove on and was about crossing the street when his team became frightened at the music and turned short around and ran down the wharf, when the wagon upset, throwing the saddle mule and severely injuring him. The driver was thrown under the mule and was seriously injured,

PRESENTATION.

An interesting incident took place at the A. M. E. church, on Fifth street, in the morning while the divisions were forming. Rev. John Peck, on behalf of the ladies of the Benevolent Society, presented a beautiful national flag to the First Division. The flag was received, on behalf of the Division, by Mr. Leonard Googins, Marshal of the Division, who made a very neat speech. The presentation was a pleasant affair.

Another old subscriber, Mr. Samuel Kelly, of McKeesport, renewed his subscription this week to GAZETTE, which he has taken continually since about 1815. It is, of coures, gratifying to the pubilshers to add this to the many similar instances they have, from time to time, had occasion to record of such long continued confidence in our paper, and to hear, as they often do, these old veterans declare that their faverite old GAZETTE is now a better paper then ever before in its long carreer of journalism.

The special election for a member of the Select Council from the Fifth ward, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr, D. McMeal, resulted in the choice of John C. McCarthy, Esq He had no opposition. Mr. McC. was a member of the Common Council of 1869, and was regarded as one of the ablest members of that body.

The first vote of a colored citizen in the county, was yesterday polled by Thomas Parks, Jr., Esq., in the old Third ward, for John C. McCarthy, Esq., for Council.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

The completion of the noble pile erected by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank on Fourth avenue, was celebrated yesterday by a festival, served in the Directors' gallery. The guests were numerous and embraced most of the officers and directors of similar institutions of the city. Bankers, brokers, underwriters, manufacturers merchants, and artizans, "bulls" and "bears" in gold, in stocks and oil, indeed, all classes of citizens, and all departments of business were represented in this pleasant reunion. The bill of fare was replete with rich and savory viands, sauces jellies and fruits, to obtain which requisition had been made upon all countries, the farther east, the valleys of Brazil, the plains of Araby, the Westphalian shambles and the prolific tropics. The utmost cordiality and zest pervaded the large assemblage. The M. & M.'s Bank is the oldest except one in the city. It was chartered in 1831, and always enjoyed the highest confidence of the community. It has survived many of our now opulent citizens through periods of depression and panic. Many of those who partook of its hospitality at the silve board yesterday cherish grateful memories of timely succor from impending danger. Its officers are justly esteemed for their well-tried integrity and judicious management of the important trust confided to them. Although it is not our good fortune to be one of the owners of this bank, we are not without a thread in the woof of its history, having been one of the commissioners named in the original act of incorporation, and one of its first stockholders, and claim to be one of its sincere friends.

Hats and Caps—The Immense Trade of Fleming & Co.'s Great Representative House, 139 Wood Street.—Although the great and leading Hat and Cap house is receiving daily large supplies of new goods, yet such is the immense demand that Mr. Fleming, the senior partner, was obliged to go east last evening in order to hurry up goods for their immense trade. The rules of trade which this house has fully established are telling in the tragnitude of these results. These rules are, first, always be kind and courteous to customers; second, never make any misrepresentation of goods, and third, sell from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than any other house. These rules are bound to bring the trade, as the immense success of Fleming & Co. proves. Their stock is one of the largest and most complete in the county, and embraces about a dozen original designs of their own not found elsewhere.

Queensware.—Our home manufacturers should always be sustained above all others. This is a strong reason why our readers should purchase their queensware at 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery. Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors. A more cogent reason, however, is that they can be supplied here with the best goods at the cheapest prices. This argument is sufficient to account for their large share of patronage.

Woman's Suffrage Association.—A meeting for organizing a Woman's Suffrage Association will meet this (Wednesday) evening at four o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. Herron Foster, No. 202 South avenue, Allegheny. Those interested are invited to attend. The Robeeca street cars pass near Mrs. Foster's residence.

Oakdale.—The store in the thriving village of Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad has been sold by Mr. C. H. Love to Jacob F. Whitmore. "Jake" has been a clerk in the store for some time, is very obliging and attentive, and will doubtless do a good business. He is eminently worthy success.

The luxury of a good cigar can be appreciated by the patrons of Megraw, No. 45 Ninth (Diamond) street. He has all the best brands and some choice varieties to be obtained only at his establishment. Meerschams, all kinds of pipes, tobacco and snuff, to be had at No. 45 Ninth street.

The stock of spring clothing for men and toys at Uriing, Follansbee & Co.'s, No. 120 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue, is specially worthy attention. The prices are in keeping with the times, and nowhere else can better selection be made.

The cloth covered, folded edge, reversible cuff, is the easiest and prettiest cuff in the world. See D. W. Evans' 25c and 50c Department, 56 Fifth avenue.

Concert—A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given in a short time in the new church at Oakdale, North Fayette township. The simple fact that Prof. S. J. Byers will be the leader is sufficient to insure a crowded house.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of McIlwaine's auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, Allegheny National Bank..... 67
Second " " ..... 104.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will open an office to-morrow at the "Big Well," on Armstrong Run, near Brady's Bend, Pa. The line has been constructed, within a few days, from Brady's Bend.

In the 75 cent department, at D. W. Evan's you can find Albums, that will astonish you.

D. W. Evans will have some more of those splendid castors at one dollar, in a day or two; has not as yet been able to supply the demand.

We are acquainted with a man who had the ugliest disposition that we ever knew; he commenced drinking Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale and he is now "sweeter than honey and the honey comb."

An elegant display of fine jewelry embracing all the latest fashions and novelties and at materially reduced prices is made at W. G. Dunseath's jewelry store, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

Buy the Cloth Covered patent folded edge reversible Cuffs at Evans' for 25c and you will use no other.

Dunseath, the jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has just finished, according to special order by gentlemen on this city, two superb United States stem winding watches, which are gems of perfection.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

No wonder the first large invoice of opera fans are nearly all gone at the low price of one dollar. See D. W. Evans' Department Store.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

Patent folded edge ladie's linen cuffs, cloth covered, in trunk boxes, at Evans' Department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salt, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. W.F.M.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas, Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

Acre Lots in Jack's Run.—Sale this day at 11 o'clock. Take 10 o'clock train from Allegheny. Don't fail to attend this attractive sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

All the departments in D. W. Evan's store, at No. 59 Fifth avenue, contain bargains, as hundreds can testify.

CANADA.

Negotiations of Red River Delegates—The Expected Fenian Raid.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, April 26.—A dispatch from Ottawa says Judge Black and Father Richot have had a private interview with the Premier. Nothing was determined upon, but progress made toward the adjustment of difficulties. Meantime arrangements for sending jan armed force into the territory continue and the original intention will be fully carried out. The interview will be continued to-morrow.

OTTAWA, April 26.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. McKinzie said: Last week the Government asked extraordinary power to provide against an anticipated attack, and he desired to know if the danger had been less than expected and whether the Government was prepared to repeal the act suspending the *habeas corpus*, as they should not needlessly alarm the country, disturb business and prevent emigration by exciting fears that the country was in danger of being disturbed. Sir Geo. E. Carter said the Government had certain information on which it acted. Although this was not the time to justify their actions, he might say they had not withdrawn all the forces from the frontier. The decided action taken had prevented invasion, but they had that day received information that all volunteers should not be withdrawn as there was danger ahead.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial and resolutions of a public meeting in Chicago, recommending that the balance of $400,000 or $500,000, known as the Chinese indemnity fund, the same being the balance left after paying all claims of our citizens, be covered into the U. S. Treasury as a special fund, either to be returned to China or to be used for the establishment of universities of learning at Pekin.

Mr. SUMNER said that the subject was before the Committee on Foreign Relations; that there was no evidence that the Chinese government had refused to receive this fund, and that the committee thought the money belonged to China. This response is entirely distinct from the Japanese fund. The committee expected to report finally upon it at an early day.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of Finance, Committee, reported a joint resolution donating to the Wilberforce University $25,000 from funds of the Freedmens Bureau.

Mr. HALTON, of Texas, introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of dividing the net proceeds or sales of public lands among the several States for educational purposes, and otherwise so providing by law that all the people of the United States may have the opportunity of acquiring a common school education, regardless of location.

The joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from distillery warehouses coming up in order,

Mr. BAYARD suggested an amendment to extend the time one year longer, making it two years, and imposing a tax of one-half cent per gallon per month upon spirits so entered.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the present consideration of the bill, as it involved a question of considerable magnitude and would lead to discussion. It was then laid over.

Mr. Pomeroy's joint resolution, relative to the conduct of the Spanish government in the execution of captured Cuban insurgents, was indefinitely postponed.

Bills also passed providing for the disposition, by the Interior Department, of useless military reservations and relating to survey of certain lands in Wisconsin to aid the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad.

The bill for a survey for ship canal and railroad across the Isthmus of Darien was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After executive session, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Roll call showed there were 170 members present; whole number 228. Many of the absentees were absent by leave.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the fortification appropriation bill. Made the special order for the 4th of May. The bill appropriates $1,264,750.

Mr. WELKER, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three at one time, for the purpose of making examinations of the books, papers and accounts of Collectors and other officers of Customs. Discussed and passed.

Mr. JENCKES, from the same Committee, reported a bill to establish a Department of Justice, of which the Attorney General is to be the head.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Voorhees a Conference Committee on the income tax bill.

The House then went into Committee on the tariff bill, the pending paragraph being on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half nor more than four inches wide, nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound.

Several amendments were rejected, but finally one offered by Mr. WILSON, Minnesota, to make the duty twenty dollars per ton, was adopted—75 to 60.

The next paragraph was on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inch or more than four inches wide, less than half an inch and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, and on iron bars, rolled or hammered, more than two inches thick, one and one fourth cent per pound.

This was amended on motion of Mr. LOGAN, by making the duty $22 40 per ton, by a vote of 70 to 62,

Several other amendments were rejected.

The next paragraph was on rods and wire rods less than five sixths of an inch in diameter, or square, one and three fourths cents per pound.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to add to the description, "and oval, half oval and half round iron."

Recess till evening.

Evening Session.—Mr. Schenck's amendment was adopted—59 to 53.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to except from duty all iron used in the construction of ships, but subsequently withdrew the proposition.

Various amendments changing the rate of duty in the paragraph were offered and rejected.

One by Mr. LYNCH, reducing the duty on rods and wire rods from one and three-fourth to one and one-half cents per lb. was adopted.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK amended to read "rods and wire rods and oval, half oval and half round iron, not less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, or square, one and one-fourth cents per lb."

The next paragraph, taxing all sizes of flat, hoop, broad, strip, scalp, tube and scroll iron, thinner than No. 24, not thinner than No. 30 wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; thinner than No. 14 wire guage, one and three-fourths cents per pound.

Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the paragraph, which motion, after the rejection of several other amendments, was adopted—72 to 59.

Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the next paragraph, taxing sheet or plate iron.

Without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

—The case of J. W. Davis vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company *et al.*, the plaintiff asking the issuance of an injunction and the appointment of a receiver for the railroad, came up at Cheyenne, Wyoming, before Justices Howe and Jones, yesterday, but was deferred until to-day, to allow defendants to examine affidavits on which the application was based.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY.

The Navy Department has received all the papers pertaining to the Oneida-Bombay affair. Admiral Porter says that after a thorough investigation of all the facts, the Department is led to the belief that the Bombay was solely and wholly to blame for the accident, and repels the charge that the officers of the Oneida were drunk and carousing in the cabin at the time of the accident, leaving the deck in charge of a midshipman; also says the Oneida had a full complement of boats, as a letter of Admiral Rowan, on file at the Navy Department, shows.

An officer of our navy, just from Yokohama, says it was reliably ascertained there that Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, would have stopped his vessel after running into the Oneida, but for the implorations of Lady Temple, wife of the British Minister, who was apprehensive of ship wreck. The opinion at Yokohama is that Captain Eyre is a weak rather than a bad man.

SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER.

The Government is determined to put a stop to the wholesale smuggling which is carried on on the Southwestern frontier. The Secretary of the Treasury, finding the revenue department unable to exercise surveillance over the whole frontier, issued an order discontinuing certain routes for the exportation of merchandise in bond in Mexico, and if necessary will forbid exportation entirely. This breaks up the depots which have hitherto been the headquarters of smugglers.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian question formed one of the topics of the Cabinet discussion to day. The War Department and Indian Bureau are promptly advised of events transpiring, and every effort will be made to secure a thorough and continued tranquility in the Indian country.

Gen. Sherman will not start upon the contemplated tour of inspection in the West until after the adjournment of Congress.

SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Washington City Council has passed a joint resolution requesting the Congressional Committee on the District of Columbia to report and secure if possible the passage of a bill for the organization of public schools, by which all children can be educated regardless of color, to be governed by one board of trustees.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency came to no conclusion on Sherman's forty-five million currency bill.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will this week hear arguments for and against the trans-continental railroad.

TENNESSEE.

Col. Spence, of East Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He favored the reconstruction of the State.

CADET CORRUPTIONS.

The Upsher Naval Court-martial to-day examined witnesses with regard to the alleged cadet corruptions.

RECEPTION.

Mrs. Grant held an afternoon reception to-day. It was largely attended.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 26, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL.

This morning, on the opening of court in the McFarland case, Dr. Vance was again placed on stand and testified further regarding the mental condition of the prisoner. Witness was called for the defense and testified for the prosecution. He also testived in the Chambers case and said that Chambers was not insane. Chambers said he had triumbed over all the doctors but witness.

Dr. Parsons, Physician to the New York City Lunatic Asylum, testified that he had given his attention especially to diseases of the brain and mind. Witness had had five or six thousand cases under his care. A pulse beating from 110 to 120 would lead to disease of the brain. A person may attend to business and be suffering from an ailment of nervousness.

Mr. Graham here read a part of the testimony of Mr. Billings, relating to when he (Mr Billings) met prisoner on Broadway on the day of the shooting. At this meeting Billings thought the prisoner in a very strange condition of mind. He also read a portion of Garrett Wickham's testimony, as to his going with prisoner a short time before the shooting. Prisoner appeared like a crazy man on this occasion and could not be quieted by Wickham. The testimony of Jas. Taylor, Mr. Wickham's clerk, and that of Jos. O'Brien and Dr. Ward, Dr. Watson, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Sanford read, and witness was asked what opinion he would form from this evidence, supposing it to be true, of the state of the mind of the prisoner at the time of the shooting, and particularly from 4:20 P. M. to 5:20 P. M. on the 25th of November, 1869.

Judge Davis objected to the question on the ground that it was asking the opinion of an expert on the statements of those who were not experts.

The court ruled the question admissible.

Dr. Parsons, on these facts should certainly deem the prisoner insane at the time of the shooting.

The court here took a recess.

The afternoon session was consumed in the cross examination of Dr. Parsons, and taking the testimony of Examining Surgeon Gen. Hammond on points of insanity.

The Court adjourned early in respect of the memory of Ex-Judge Warham D. Russell, who died suddenly last night from apoplexy or heart disease.

ANOTHER HOAX.

The "City of Boston" drifted message is regarded as most certainly another hoax. It is improbable in every respect that at such a critical juncture any person should take the thought or care to inscribe such intelligence in such a manner; that if inscribed with a pencil the marks would have been visible on receiving it here, with the exceptions from the water upon the wood, and that if written in ink the water would have blurred or soaked it out. Second, that such a piece of wood should have come to light from among countless pieces of wreck upon the beach every day; that it should have even drifted near habitations, which, on that coast, are few and far between, owing to the rocky and precipitous shore, and that having even drifted in it should be especially noticed or noticed by the coast people, few of whom have intelligence enough to remark or understand such an inscription if brought to their notice. Since no practical information could be conveyed by the stick, if gnawed line or found, the harrowing up of the recollection of the disaster. is certainly ill-advised, and is so regarded by our people.

YALE REUNION.

At the Yale Club reunion last night the following distinguished gentlemen were present: Hon. W. S. Scarborough, Theo. Wright, Hon. J. C. Collins, E. P. Bradstreet, Starr H. Nichols, C. P. Taft, Wm. McAlpin, Professor Burt, H. P. Boyden, and Judges Taft and Collins. An interesting letter was received from James D. Dana, Professor at Yale, and read.

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux Making Trouble—General Sheridan's Policy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 26.—From information received at General Sheridan's head quarters, it appears that the Brute Sioux on Grand river, Whetstone and Big Cheyenne reservations, in Dakota, are again making trouble, threatening to kill the Government employes among them, shooting down cattle and subjecting agents to all kinds of abuse. These savages number about twelve thousand, and are divided into about half a dozen different bands. The most trouble has been and is now experienced on the Grand River reservation. The fourteenth and Seventeenth Infantry, which have been ordered to the scene of trouble, will reach there about May 1st. They will not make any hostile demonstrations against the Brutes, unless necessity demands it, but Gen. Sheridan states he will make these Indians behave themselves, and if they do not, will use vigorous measures to put them down. The Yankton Sioux, in the same vicinity, are peaceful.

—Dispatches from Washington indicate that there is certainly to be an Indian war. Twenty thousand Sioux are said to be on the war-path, and troops are being hurried to the front to meet the crisis. General Sherman, with several of his staff, will leave next week on an inspecting tour through Montana and the other Western Territories.

—The estate of Anson Burlingame was presented the Probate Court at Boston, yesterday, and sworn not to exceed $60,000 in personal property. Papers of administration were granted to the eldest son of the deceased.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 26.—Bernard Osborn has been awarded a seat in the House of Commons for Waterford, Ireland.

Donald Maclise, the celebrated artist, died last night of heart disease, aged nearly sixty years.

The Telegraph Construction Company has leased the steamship Great Britain for five years, to be used in laying submarine cables.

The new Egyptian loan, recently placed on the market here, is at a premium.

It is reported that the English Government has made overtures to the European protecting powers to jointly occupy Greece.

The funeral of the victims took place at Athens yesterday. The King attended on foot.

In Parliament, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the government would hold the Greek Ministry responsible.

Grave complications with Russia are anticipated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 26.—Ollivier has addressed a circular to the Electors of France. He presses upon the people the fact that, while an affirmative vote means quiet and peace, and gives an opportunity for the Emperor and his Ministry to accomplish reforms, the negative vote means anarchy, disorder, revolution and revenge.

It is reported that during the period of the plebiscite the Prince Imperial will visit several of the large European capitals.

Yesterday there were many public meetings, not only in Paris, but elsewhere in France, for the consideration of affairs relative to the plebiscite. So far as known there were no disorders whatever.

The American Consul General for Egypt has arrived here.

The trade disputes excite great interest throughout the country. Prime Minister Ollivier is seeking to frame a compromise between the capitalists and laborers.

The *Gaulois* says that ship owners are sadly disappointed in the Suez Canal, as screw steamers are sure to meet with accidents.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 26.—The excitement throughout Greece, on account of the outrages of the brigands near Marathon, has not abated. At an early hour yesterday morning the bodies of Loyd and Herbert, of the British Legation, arrived at Pyxus, near this city, in a Grecian frigate. Later in the day the funeral obsequies were celebrated in this city. The King, and the diplomatic corps, and a great number of citizens and strangers were present. A force in pursuit of the brigands have succeeded in killing and capturing the entire party.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, April 26.—Arrived, steamer Ville de Paris, from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 26—*Evening*.—Consols, 94. American securities dull: '62s, 88¼; '65s, 87¾; '67s, 86½; 10-40s, 86; Erie, 39; Illinois, 111½; Great Western, 27¾. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton easier but not lower, with sales of middling uplands at 11¾d and Orleans at 11⅝@11¾d; sales were 8,000 bales. Manchester market dull. California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; receipts wheat for the past 3 days, 17,500 quarters, all American. Western flour 24s 9d. Corn, No 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d. Pork 100s. Beef 107s. Lard quiet and steady at 69s 6d. Cheese 74s. Bacon 58s for Cumberland cut. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, April 26.—Tallow heavy at 44s 6d. Sugar 32s 6d@33s. Sperm oil firm. Whale oil dull. Calcutta linseed quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, April 26—U. S. bonds are flat at 90¾@90¾.

HAVRE, April 26—Cotton quiet at 133 @134f for spot, and 130@132f afloat.

HAMBURG, April 26—Petroleum firm.

BREMEN, April 26.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 24 groats.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Petroleum active at 52¾f.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The graves of Confederate dead were decorated at Mobile yesterday.

—The gas works at Virginia City, Nevada, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco on Monday and yesterday.

—Andrew Hinkley, a Lutheran minister, sixty years of age, was buried at Columbia, Pa., yesterday.

—The "fancy" are concentrating at New Orleans, in view of the Allen-Mace prize fight shortly to come off.

—The Auburn City National Bank was robbed yesterday between twelve and one o'clock of $31,000 in greenbacks.

—The Governor's veto of all bills giving State aid to railroads has been approved by the New York Legislature.

—The stockholders of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library have decided to keep the library open on Sundays hereafter.

—Nearly eight hundred brickmakers are on a strike at Croton Landing, N. Y., in consequence of a reduction in wages.

—Governor Hoffman, of New York, has signed the eight hour law, and issued a proclamation for its enforcement.

—Five young Japanese noblemen recently arrived in New York. They come to this country to be educated at Princeton College.

—The Fenian headquarters at New York are about to be removed. No movement on Canada is probable before the end of July.

—The colored people of Philadelphia celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by an imposing procession.

—The barley crop in parts of Ohio is reported to be so injured by the hard freezing of the past winter that scarcely half the usual amount will be realized.

—Ex-Collector